ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,578—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONCENTRATED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 7 P.M. 1896.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
R.I. ORIENTAL	6254	L. H. Moule	11th Jan.
† GANGES	4305	T. F. Creery	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigall	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	6113	W. Lang Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4305	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4300	A. Symons	29th "
R.M. SHANNON	6150	W. Travers	7th March
R.V. GANGES	4305	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4300	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	6987	H. F. Prince	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigall	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	6254	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V. SUTLEJ	4300	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7536	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE.
The Steamers for BRINDISI and LONDON, leave for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Passengers' Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 2 p.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on Monday of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Baggage packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	V. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st March, 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April, 1896
IMPERATRIX	V. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May, 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 680	Rs. 395	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,361	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,342	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE ..... Rs. 5.

Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th January, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 14th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "KHANDALLA 2,040 tons, about the 13th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 16th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 8th January, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS, CO., LD.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

THE undersigned has been instructed by the Store-Keeper H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the HIGHEST bidder, at the Railway Store Yard, Secunderabad Station, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th and 9th January, 1896, commencing at 10 a.m. daily, the undermentioned old and unserviceable stores:—

Brass Engine boiler tubes.
Old Rails.
Wrought iron Scrap.
Iron fish-plates and bolts,
Tie bars iron.
Bars iron square.

and other materials too numerous to mention.
For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
ARDASER R. PILCHER,
Railway Auctioneer,
Secunderabad, 26th December, 1895.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,
MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS.
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms, Bruce Lane, Fort.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 15.	Long, Narrow Octavo.	A week in an opening ..... 7½ by 3½ inches	2 4	2 8
† 13.	Small Octavo.	do. ..... 6 by 3½ "	2 4	2 8
† 12.	Med. Small Octavo.	Two days to a page ..... 8 by 5½ "	3 2	4 0
† 11.	Octavo.	Note paper size. A week in an opening ..... 7½ by 3½ "	3 2	4 0
† 9.	"	Two days to a page ..... 7½ by 4½ "	4 8	5 0
† 11.	"	Three days in an open page for memos, or accounts and right-hand page for accounts ..... 7½ by 4½ "	4 8	5 0
† 8.	"	One day to a page ..... 7½ by 4½ "	5 4	6 0
† 12.	Pocket Diary	.....	1 6	1 12
† 24.	"	smaller	1 0	1 2

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No. 27.	Folio.	Universal Diary.	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper...	13 by 8 inches	0 14	1 8	
† 25.	Octavo.	Note-paper size	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays...	8 by 5 "	0 14	1 0	7
† 26.	"		Interleaved with blotting papr	8 by 5 "	1 4	1 12	
† 24.	Quarto.		Six days to a page, Sunday at foot, interleaved with Blotting paper ..	10 by 8 "	1 0	1 14	
† 23.	"		A week in an opening, with space for Sunday	10 by 8 "	1 2	1 14	
† 22.	"		Interleaved with blotting pap r	10 by 8 "	1 12	2 0	
† 29.	Folio.	Foolscap size.	A week on a page	13 by 8 "	1 2	1 14	
† 30.	"		Interleaved with blotting paper	13 by 8 "	1 12	2 0	
† 31.	Folio.	Foolscap size.	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	13 by 8 "	1 4	1 12	
† 32.	"		Interleaved with blotting paper	13 by 8 "	1 12	2 0	
† 32D.	"	Pocket Diaries, Gilt.	A week in an opening	13 by 4 "	1 12	2 0	

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS

SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths,
Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

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HARMLESS! EFFECTIVE!! CHEAP!!!
AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF

PHENYLE

Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles: As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.
Per Gallon, Rs. 4-8.
To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.

SOLE AGENTS:
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SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

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AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS

Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102 0	93 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85 12	78 0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
St. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHARLES, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32 0	56 12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 6
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 "	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31 0	29 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	2 8
'GLEN BROOM'	30 0	33 0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32 8	30 0
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 4
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	78 0
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	6 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 0
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	32 0
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 8
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, ... net	18 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 54 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6 6	4 4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND, NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

OUR SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY

HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS;

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,

Will Produce

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the

9th and 10th JANUARY,

The Amusing Comedietta

"SECOND THOUGHTS"

AND

For the first time in India, and by special permission of

Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH,

The Farcical Comedy,

"FAITHFUL JAMES."

Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.

Doors open each evening at 9 P.M. Performance to commence at 9-30.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO arrived per S.S. "ALPHIE," from Marseilles are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the VICTORIA DOCK, Shed No. 15. All Claims for Damages &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE FAILLOU, Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

S.S. "EUROPA," VOY. 8-3,

Arrived 21st APRIL, 1895.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE Statement having been completed, CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR DEPOSIT RECEIPTS at the Office of the Undersigned, and to receive the BALANCE of their deposits due.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 4th January, 1896.

S.S. "RASKEWA" has arrived from London and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of this Bank has THIS DAY been OPENED for Business at CAWNPORE.

Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

The following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1896, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba, on the 5th February, 1896.

1. FERRY-FARM in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD-TOLLS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. RIGHT of REMOVING EARTH, SAND, STONE and PEARL SHELLS, from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

V. H. SHIKHARE,
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Vice-President, District Local Fund Committee.

Alibag, 12th December, 1895.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good DRY HILL EARTH (free from Stones) including cartage for covering Kulabra deposits to be delivered on the Flats at such points and such times as may be required during the year 1896-1897, *i.e.*, from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1897, or for a period of three years, from 1st March, 1896, to 28th February, 1899, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, 17th January, 1896. The Flats to mean the Reclamation ground west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and for any earth which may be required east of that boundary including the Victoria Gardens a separate rate should be given.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract and a sample of earth.

3. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his Contract and the charge for executing it, and to deposit such further sum as with the Rs.1,000 deposited with the Tender will be equal to ten per cent. on the value of total quantities of earth to be supplied.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Actg Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th January, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Undersigned carrying on business as EAST INDIES MERCHANTS and AGENTS at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, under the style of FLEMING, SHAW and Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

The Undersigned, F. W. SHAW, who will carry on the business as sole Partner, and under the same style, FLEMING, SHAW and Co., will discharge all the liabilities of the said firm and will collect all debts due to it.

W. N. FLEMING.
F. W. SHAW.

Bombay, 31st December, 1895.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of THAKER VASSONJEE SHAMJEE, late of Beawar, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

MOWJEE SHAMJEE and MOOLJEE SHAMJEE, brothers of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th Day of December, 1895.

Messrs. NANU & HORMASJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Exiteira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
B. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	60 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

S. M. MOSES, Esq.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.

DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.;

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

1896. NEW YEAR. 1896.

MANY NEW ARTICLES.

MOST SUITABLE FOR NEW YEAR'S PRESNTATIONS

HAVE JUST BEEN UNPACKED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS' No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

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MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

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ELEGANT DESIGNS

IN

GAUZE, SATIN, LACE, FEATHER.

Rs. 15 to Rs. 190.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

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CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 4,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Funds.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens Current accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

Conducts Banking Business unrequested.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
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RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,000,000 = „ 8,00,000

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Yanaon, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

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BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. K. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK	HIOGO.	RANGOON
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

(6, Church Gate Street,) Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON-treatment by Ideal Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 59, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	[illegible]50	12 pr. ct.	1,467½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	[illegible]50	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	[illegible]50	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75	10, p.c.	168
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Agra	108,600	[illegible]	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	[illegible]	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	86,000	al'	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares	Amount	Paid	Half yearly	Cash Rate
Alliance	1,500	[illegible]	all	20	660
Anglo-Indian	1,345	[illegible]	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	[illegible]	1,000	35	780
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	[illegible]	800	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	890	1,000	1,000	...	710
Brittania Mills	1,090	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Central India	1,900	500	500	60	1,560
China Mills Co Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	745
City of Bombay Mills	[illegible]60	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	[illegible]	100	100	...	11[illegible]
Connaught Mills	[illegible]	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	[illegible]	700	...	25×Rs15	675
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
Currimbhoy Mill	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	[illegible]	500	500	dvdRs.25	495
Dhun Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50	42½
Empress	[illegible]	500	500	dvd 25	585
Framjee Petit	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	730
Hinganghat Mills	700	600	600	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	600	600	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,295
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,245 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	192½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,032½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	820
Leopold	2,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	256
LordReay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Madras United	350	1,000	1,096	100	3,225
Mahaluxmee	500	1,000	1,000	N	375
Mahbub Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	600	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,900	1,000	dv Rs100	2,431½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	168
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	{4,000}	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	510
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,405
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,265
Sholapore Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	260
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	205
Star of India	1,080	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	50	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares	Amount	Paid	guar.	Cash Rate
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,60
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	c.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares	Amount	Paid	Yearly	Cash Rate
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,295
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
French	300	500	300	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	14[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	83	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1[illegible]	dvd Rs65	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares	Amount	Paid	Yearly	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	380
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,355xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier HotelCo	2,900	100	100	9 pr.ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr.ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-2
Pekin Bar Gold, old	,,	26-12
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-13
Sovereigns	,,	17-3
Do. Dragons	,,	17-2
Silver 7	,,	23-6
Do. 17½	,,	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House.
Lecture by Mr. Dinshaw Ghadiali, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolckow and Myrtledene entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Chanda and Nyanza yesterday; the steamer Shastri left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rohilla, Alphee, and Ras Rowa entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Hydaspes left it on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow, Wednesday.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on the 9th January at Waakola; on the 12th at Shahar Hill; on the 16th at the Jackal Club; on the 19th at Andheri; on the 23rd at the Rifle Butts; on the 26th at Bamanwadi; on the 30th at Santa Cruz; and on the 2nd February at Paria.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has presented this flourishing and useful institution with a 4 per cent. Municipal Debenture for Rs. 1,000 in memory of his late son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who was an honorary member of the Cercle.

MR. DINSHAW GHADIALI'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Ghadiali, electrician. The topic selected for the evening is "The Ultra-gaseous state of Matter and Invisible Radiant Energy." The lecture will be illustrated with experiments and diagrams, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Feldzeugmeister	Komzak
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Duet	Rigoletto	Verdi
Selection	Babylonia	Williams
Introduction & Chorus from the op. Carmen.		Bizet
Galop	Vivacity	Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT MATOONGA.—About 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, about two thousand bundles of straw, which were stacked on a tree in a field at Khara Matoonga, off the Matoonga Road, were discovered to be on fire by one Pereira, who immediately informed the owner, Peter D'Mello, and reported the matter to the police. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer, under Mr. Ratcliff, and the Naigaum manual were promptly on the spot, but were not used, as the water from a standpipe was found sufficient to check the flames, which were extinguished in about half-an-hour. From inquiries made by the police, there are reasons to believe that the outbreak was caused by a spark from a rocket or cracker thrown in the air by some lad. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

DARING ROBBERY AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.—Sagoona, a widow, residing in Narelwady, Mazagon, reported to the police on Sunday evening that, on Friday morning last, about 9 o'clock, she was selling vegetables on Clerk Road, opposite the new Hay Market, when an acquaintance of her, named Rani Chunder, went up to her and told her, that he wanted to buy from her a quantity of vegetables, and directed her to accompany him. The woman followed the man, and they both went into a house at Jacob's Circle. Here the man took the woman into an open room, where, it is alleged, he threw her down on the ground, and forcibly removed from her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 20, and then turned her out of the house. The woman went home, and made no complaint to the police until Sunday evening.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A REPUTED WITCH.—On Sunday evening Louisa Mary Miranda, a Native Christian woman, aged thirty, residing at Bhandarwada, Lady Jamsetjee Road, was set upon by a neighbour, named Paulo Augustine Fernandez, a toddy-drawer, who assaulted her with a sickle, inflicting three large wounds on her head and a wound on her right shoulder and breast. The woman was immediately conveyed by some friends in a "reckla" to the J. J. Hospital, where she was duly attended to. The accused stated that his reason for committing the assault was that she had cast a spell on him through witchcraft. Yesterday morning Inspector Saunders charged Paulo Fernandez before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to murder Miranda under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the prosecutrix.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Sittaram Narayen, a ship labourer, aged about twenty-five, having no fixed place of residence. On Friday morning the deceased and nineteen other labourers were engaged in No. 4 hold of the steamship Bisagno, now lying in the Victoria Dock, in unloading slings of old irons which were being lowered into that hold. About 10 a.m., the deceased with the permission of the muccadum, was seated about ten feet from the bottom of the hold, when a sling of old irons which was being lowered into the hold fell foul of the combings of the upper deck, with the result that a piece of iron about ten feet in length slipped through the sling, and falling on to the tunnel of the shaft of the propeller, struck the deceased on the abdomen with such force that the man was unable to stand. He was placed on a hatch and hauled up on deck. The doctor of the steam-ship Dominico Balduino was summoned, and under his advice deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday. Dr. Easdon, the house-surgeon, was of opinion that death was due to internal abdominal hæmorrhage, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with that evidence.

FRAUD BY A CART-DRIVER.—Chapsy Bhimji, a muccadum in the employ of one Megji Moolji, of Argyle Road, reported to the police on the 4th instant that on the previous day he loaded a labour cart No. 6300 with eight bales of wheat, valued at Rs. 60, in the Victoria Dock, and directed the cart-driver, who gave his name as Rama, aged twenty-five, to drive the cart to the Bombay Flour Mill, and deliver over the bags to the manager of the mill, but the cart never reached its destination. The police on an inquiry ascertained that the badge originally belonged to another cart-driver, named Marootee Bapooji, who was in the dock at the time waiting to have his cart loaded, and that Rama obtained the badge from him, representing that the muccadum wanted the badge to have his (Marootee's) cart loaded. Believing Rama to be one of the muccadum's men, Marootee parted with his badge. Rama, who had his own cart in readiness at the dock, showed the above badge to the muccadum, and having got the cart loaded with eight bags of wheat, drove away, but failed to deliver over the goods at the Bombay Flour Mill, as directed by the muccadum. No report was made to the police about the fraud. On the following day Rama again appeared at the dock with the same cart and badge and loaded it with ten bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 180, belonging to Dharsey Purbat. He was directed to take the sugar bags to a godown belonging to Saboo Sidick at Mandvie, but the man failed to do so. Diligent search is being made throughout Bombay for this man Rama.

A TUG WITH A TIGER.—A correspondent of a vernacular paper relates a singular tug which a young fisherman of Dharampore had with a tiger on the 29th ultimo. On that day the fisherman left Dharampore in a cart to sell his goods at the bazaar held in the neighbouring village of Pagania. Night having set in, he unyoked his cart at the village of Vankhach and slept there. At midnight, a man-eating tiger, who had made himself a terror to the village, came up and gave the fisherman a blow in the head, round which the man had wrapped up his "godra." The tiger, taking the latter to be part of a man's body, pulled at it. The fisherman was startled, and, getting up, believed in his half-drowsy condition that some thief was making away with his "godra." He ran for it, and catching one end of it was pulling it with all his might, while the tiger pulled the other end. In a few minutes more, the fisherman saw that his antagonist was not a man, but a ferocious tiger. He therefore pulled up the "godra" altogether, and wrapped it round his body. The tiger was enraged at this, and attacked the man, inflicting several wounds about his head and other parts of his body. The fisherman cried out for help; and several persons issued forth from their huts with big clubs, and advanced in a body to the man's assistance, whereupon the tiger cleared out. The fisherman was picked up in a half-conscious state, and owing to the many wounds about his head, was carried the next morning to the Dharampore hospital, where he was lying in a precarious state.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st December 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 28th December 1895	13,543,600
Balance to be remitted from 29th December 1895 to 31st March 1896	3,456,400

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic o you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy is making such good progress to recovery that further bulletins regarding his health will probably not be issued.

No further news has been received lately of the Afghan advance into Kafiristan, and it is not yet known whether General Ghulam Hyder will be able to continue his operations. The present winter in Afghanistan is apparently a very severe one.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., as Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Henry Brackenbury, whose tenure of the appointment expires in April next.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. MOORE, Bombay Cavalry, and Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, have been awarded the good service pensions vacant in consequence of the succession of Colonel F. T. Humfrey to Colonel's allowance and the death of Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B.

THE arrangement under which an additional Assistant Adjutant-General were retained at Army Headquarters for a year after the abolition of the Presidential system comes to an end on March 31. It is unlikely that it will be continued, though possibly the Quartermaster-General's Department may be given the services of a junior officer.

THE formal sanction of the Secretary of State to the expenditure required for doubling certain sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway has been received. The amount is upwards of 30 lakhs and it will be provided for in next year's Budget, a few lakhs being found meanwhile to enable the work to be pushed on. The double line should be open by August 15th when the jute traffic begins.

AFFAIRS in the Swat Valley continue to wear such a peaceful aspect that the withdrawal of the Madras Sappers and the 34th Pioneers, when they have completed the defensive works on which they are engaged, seems to be assured. Brigadier-General Waterfield's Brigade will then be reduced to its normal strength of a squadron of cavalry, a Mountain Battery and three regiments of Native Infantry.

MR. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., who has been appointed General of the newly-confederated States of the Malay Peninsula, will leave England for his new post immediately. One of the reasons assigned for the failure to include Johore in the group of Malay divisions, says the *Daily Chonicle*, is that that country has always fallen into line with any suggestion made by Great Britain, and that it would not be fair to the young Sultan to absorb his kingdom immediately after his recognition.

SIR ROBERT LOW, the Commander of the Chitral Relief Force, was one of the guests at the annual dinner of the Alpine Club, and when he rose to reply on behalf of "The Visitors" he received a most enthusiastic welcome, which was repeated at the conclusion of his very interesting speech. He gave a most graphic account of the difficulties of Alpine climbing with baggage trains and guns, and much amused the company by some of his stories of the simple mountaineers through whose country the expedition marched. They were very curious about the telegraph wires, and a local headman was sent to Sir Robert Low to inquire what the things meant. They were for sending messages, he said. The headman retired, but two days later returned: "The English," he said, "were deceivers. He had had most careful watch kept to test the truth of the statement about the messages, and nothing had come along the wires at all!"

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, the New Governor of Ceylon, paid a long visit to the Foreign Office the other day. His visit is stated to have been in connection with Indian frontier matters.

DR. JAMESON, whose defeat before Johannesburg is announced, is the son of a Scottish journalist and lawyer, and was educated for the medical profession, in which he had already begun to make his mark as a practitioner in Glasgow before he decided to go to Africa. In the early seventies he reached the Diamond Fields, and quickly acquired a very remunerative practice, and high professional reputation. "Camp-fever," a typhoid-malarial disease of a very dangerous and mysterious nature, was very prevalent, and Dr. Jameson proved most successful in his treatment of it. When about to retire altogether from practice, and to return to Scotland, Dr. Jameson was persuaded by Mr. Cecil Rhodes to enter the service of the Chartered Company, in which he showed great administrative ability. He was, it will be remembered, at the head of affairs in Mashonaland during the Matabele campaign. The forces at his disposal numbered 2,000 men. Dr. Jameson was made Companion of the Bath in 1894 for his distinguished services. He was appointed Administrator of Mashonaland and Matabeland at the close of the war. He is nearly fifty years of age.

THE Berlin Anthropological Society held a meeting, on December 15, with Prof. Virchow in the chair, which was attended not only by all the Berlin anthropologists of eminence, but also by a large number of guests from a distance, including Herr Kollmann, of Bale:—The subject, the "Pithecanthropus Erectus," was (says the *Standard's* correspondent) introduced by the discoverer, Dr. Dubois, of Leyden, himself. The fossil bones he had found in Java were displayed on the table in two glass cases, besides which were laid a number of skulls and skeletons of human beings and apes for comparison. After Dr. Dubois had delivered an address of much lucidity and ingenuity, in defence of his well-known views as to the "pithecanthropus erectus," the erect ape-man, or so-called "Missing Link" between the ape and man, a discussion followed in which he was supported in his theory by Herren Kollman, Nehring and other authorities.—Prof. Virchow, on the other hand, argued with characteristic clearness that the skull in question exactly resembled that of a large gibbon. He held that there was no reason to suppose that it had belonged to any other creature than an ape. He added that the thigh bone may have belonged to a man, but it was just as probably that of an ape. The teeth, he said, did, indeed, resemble human ones, but were not identical with them. Hence, he held that Dubois's discoveries did not at all prove the existence of an antedeluvian ape-man, even if it were certain, which it was not, that all the bones belonged to one body.

ACCORDING to the *Times* there is no longer any reason to doubt that the Ameer Abdurrahman has decided to reduce to submission the mountain State of Kafiristan. All the necessary arrangements have been made to commence operations as soon as the passes are open, and the Ameer has satisfied himself that he will meet with no opposition from the Government of India in carrying out what has long been one of his most cherished designs. The *Times* recommends the Kafirs to make "a prompt and discreet surrender." This recommendation naturally shocks the friends of the aborigines and Mr. C. H. Allen, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, this morning urges the British Government to tell the Ameer that the Expedition, which would mean slavery or exterminasion for the Kafirs, cannot be allowed. "When," he says, "the British public already sick to death of Mohammedan butcheries in Armenia, fully grasps the situation in Kafiristan it will surely make its voice heard in no uncertain tone."

MR. W. S. GILBERT, the dramatic author, was the defendant in an action for libel which was tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. The plaintiff was Anna, Comtesse de Bremont, widow of a New York physician, and now engaged as an authoress and journalist. Wishing to obtain an interview with Mr. Gilbert, she wrote to him. He replied that his terms were twenty guineas, whereupon the lady wrote that she anticipated the pleasure of writing his obituary notice for nothing. The defendant then wrote to the newspapers in terms which the plaintiff contended were libellous; but Mr. Gilbert repudiated any intention to reflect upon her reputation. The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and in regard to a letter written to the editor of a weekly paper upon which the plaintiff was employed, Lord Russell held that it was privileged.

MR. CARLISLE, Secretary to the United States Treasury, sent to Congress, on Dec. 16, his annual report, a long document in which he deals fully with the present condition of the national finances and insists on the defects and difficulties of the present currency system and advocates the early retiring of the greenbacks. He states that the revenue for the last fiscal year amounted to 390,373,203dol. and the expenditure to 433,178,426dol., showing a deficit of 42,805,223dol. For the current year the revenue is estimated at 431,907,407dol. and the expenditure at 448,907,407dol. For the next fiscal year, ending June, 1897, Mr. Carlisle anticipates a surplus of nearly 7,000,000dol. The report strongly upholds the adoption of a gold standard, and reiterates many of Mr. Cleveland's financial views.

A GENTLEMAN wrote an article in the *Nineteenth Century* a few years back to show that the "Wagner Bubble" had burst. By way of comment on this confident assertion, it may be pointed out that £2,000 worth of tickets have already been sold in advance, in England alone, for the performances at Bayreuth next July.

MR. MOUNTENEY JEPHSON, whose name was a few years ago on the lips of everyone as a Lieutenant of Mr. Stanley's in the expedition for the discovery of Emin Pasha, has been appointed one of the Queen's Messengers.

MR. TROUTBECK, the coroner, held an inquest on Dec. 13, at Westminster on the body of Mrs. Maria Julia Gallway, of Bristol, who was found shot at the Grand Hotel, Charing-cross, last week. Evidence was given that she had gone to the hotel with her brother-in-law, Major Charles William Gallway, and that they stayed there as Major and Mrs. Gallway, occupying the same room. Statements signed by the deceased and by her companion were put in. These were to the effect that the Major shot himself first, and that afterwards the lady shot herself. Mrs. Gallway had also stated that she did not wish to live after what had happened, and that her husband was "a splendid fellow." The husband, Mr. C. G. Gallway gave evidence, to the effect that until just before the day of the tragedy he had no suspicion that anything was wrong. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

AT New York, on Dec. 18, an explosion of the main steam pipe occurred on board the American line steamer St. Paul, five men being killed and seven injured. A report has also come to hand of the burning of the German steamer Athena, with a cargo of naptha, whilst on a voyage from New York to London. The captain and thirteen of the crew lost their lives.

A LONG letter from Arton was published in the Paris *Figaro*, on Dec. 14, in which he asserts that the French Government has twice attempted to get at him; first, in 1892, when M. Loubet was Minister of the Interior; and, secondly, when M. Richard sent M. Georges Lefevre to him in Holloway Prison. He affirms the truth of the statements made on this point by his legal representative during the extradition proceedings. M. Ribot has, in consequence of the statement thus made by Arton, addressed a letter to M. Bourgeois, asserting that neither that statesman nor himself, who were members of the Ministry in 1892, had any knowledge of negotiations with Arton, nor did they authorise any. He asks for a judicial investigation, which M. Bourgeois has granted.

ACTING upon the report of the committee on the Screening of the Side Lights of Ships, the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Admiralty, have submitted an Order in Council, which will come into effect in due course, rescinding the previous Order of Dec. 30, 1893.

THE Government are considering whether it would be possible to facilitate the distribution of agricultural and other produce, and have invited the chairmen of the nine railway companies having their termini in London to confer with the president of the Board of Trade, towards the end of January, on the subject of railway rates and charges.

AT a meeting of the Society of Arts, on Dec. 17, Mr. C. Washington Eves presiding, a paper was read by Mr. Frank Cundall, Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Jamaica, on "Jamaica: Past and Present." Mr. Cundall said Jamaica's language, religion, laws, and politics were English, while her people were English in feeling, and this feeling was being strengthened day by day by the schools, the churches, and the press. News from London, the great centre of the Empire, was eagerly read and appreciated, the Union Jack was honoured, the Queen was beloved, and nowhere in the British Empire would that closer union which had been alluded to more than once of late by the Secretary for the Colonies be more cordially welcomed than in the leading Colony of the British West Indies.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON delivered an address to the Navy League, at the United Service Institution, on "The Command of the Sea and British Policy." —Sir R. Vesey Hamilton presided, and in introducing the lecturer, quoted Lord Palmerstone's remark thirty or forty years ago, that it was almost as difficult to persuade the people of this country to provide themselves with the means of defence as to defend themselves without these means. There was still a great deal of ignorance in this country on naval matters. To show what the necessity for the command of the sea meant, he mentioned that in the last century or the beginning of this we were engaged in four great wars, and that in three of these wars out of four our trade increased during the war. The war in which that was not the case was that with the United States, in which our fleet was outnumbered by those of France, Spain, and Holland, and although the war culminated in the great naval victory of 1782, during that war our commerce decreased by 30 per cent.; and decreased commerce meant inscreased taxation, increased prices of food, and a diminution of daily comforts. There was another fact bearing upon maritime warfare which he intended to say before the events of the last two days occurred. In 1812-14 we were engaged in war not only with a great part of Europe, but with America. In 1812 America's exports and imports amounted to fifty millions, and in 1814 they sank to for and a-half millions, with two-thirds of her commercial classes insolvent; while the country that had a powerful navy increased its exports. These facts showed the importance of the lecture, and of the Navy League. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson said the object of his lecture was not to raise burning questions, but to impress upon those present the way the Empire had been raised up to its present majestic structure, and to give reason for the national faith that was in them.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI has made a statement clearing himself from the charges made against him in connection with the Italian banking scandals.

THE German Emperor, whilst journeying from Kiel to Berlin, on Dec. 16, paid a two hours' visit to Prince Bismarck at Fredrichsruh.

THE French Academy of Sciences has awarded the Lecomte prize of 50,000f. to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay for their discovery of argon.

IN the Austrian Reichsrath, on December 16 and 17, violent speeches in denunciation of the Jews and the Magyars were delivered by Dr. Lueger and other Anti-Semites.

ON November 16 last it seems that it became necessary to call on the military to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order at a place called Lowe, in Ontario, owing to the refusal of the settlers there to pay certain taxes. General Gascoigne therefore at once despatched some sixty men of the 43rd Battalion of the Canadian Militia and a small detachment of the Princess Louise's Dragoons to the spot. The *Army and Navy Journal* (United States) thus comments on the occurrence:—The arrival of the Militia had a great effect upon them, and it is not believed any serious trouble will result. The Canadian citizen soldiers turned out for riot duty quite as eagerly and promptly as the Guardsmen have on this side of the boundary on similar occasions, and were equipped and sent to their station with readiness and despatch. This is interesting to National Guardsmen as tending to show that the "invasion of Canada often contemplated by our Jingoes, would not be likely to be as pleasant a stroll as they imagine."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE LATE MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S ESTATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE WADIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormarjee, and Dinshaw, applied for leave to the Administrator-General's taking possession of the property of the deceased in order that the estate might be duly administered. No opposition was offered to the application, as there was practically no one at the present time to look after the estate. Mr. Lang, in support of the application, read an affidavit by Bai Chandanbai, widow of the deceased, stating that her husband died at Bombay on the 19th ultimo, leaving him surviving his widow, one son, and three daughters. Although diligent search had been made, no will had been found in regard to the disposal of the property of the deceased, which was estimated to be worth about Rs. 92,732. The deponent did not intend to apply for letters of administration. Mr. Lang said that a portion of the deceased's effects consisted of a cash balance of about Rs. 2,000; wines, Rs. 35,000; confectionery, jams, and other goods, about Rs. 40,000; and consignments lying on board vessels in the harbour, estimated to be worth Rs. 6,000, and outstanding debts, valued at some Rs. 4,000. If this application was not granted, the interests of the heirs to the estate would suffer considerably.

His lordship made an order for the administration of the estate by the Administrator-General.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·140	Calm	2	71·1	45·0	72	...	0·32	−0·19
Agra	30·164	Calm	2	72·6	49·4	73	...	0·15	−0·14
Cawnpore	30·150	ENE	2	72·7	41·0	82	...	0·34	...
Allahabad	30·123	Calm	2	76·2	43·4	87	...	0·75	+0·17
Jhansi	30·154	Calm	2	77·0	43·7	65	...	0·49	+0·13
Jacobabad	30·190	N	2	78·9	40·0	65	...	0·05	−0·21
Karachi	30·076	ENE	11	79·2	58·9	41	...	0·13	−0·18
Jeypore	30·185	Calm	3	75·0	46·7	82	...	0·06	−0·22
Ajmere	30·221	Calm	2	76·4	41·9	75	...	..	−0·38
Deesa	30·062	N	8	89·2	54·1	28	...	..	−0·22
Ahmedabad	30·040	NE	3	88·2	60·2	42	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·019	SW	6	83·4	54·0	61	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·027	ENE	4	87·4	56·0	51	...	...	−0·40
Veraval	29·983	NNE	6	81·5	61·3	43	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·152	NNE	3	81·3	52·3	37	...	0·02	−0·46
Indore	30·140	Calm	2	81·2	47·1	62	...	0·08	−0·64
Saugor	30·114	Calm	2	80·3	50·9	40	...	0·39	−1·01
Jubulpore	30·140	E	1	79·4	41·4	63	...	0·06	−1·04
Hoshangabad	30·147	E	3	81·3	50·8	49	...	0·25	−1·06
Khandwa	30·116	E	3	84·7	51·1	42	...	...	−1·03
Raipur	30·115	NNE	3	78·7	50·4	56	...	...	−0·59
Nagpur	30·118	Calm	2	80·7	49·7	63	...	0·16	−1·61
Amraoti	30·109	E	5	81·6	52·9	42	...	...	−1·57
Akola	30·090	E	..	83·5	48·6	45	...	...	−1·99
Surat	30·005	N	M	91·1	55·5	38	...	...	−0·19
Malegaon	30·006	NE	4	84·4	47·5	59	...	...	−1·13
Bombay	29·995	ENE	9	82·9	70·9	59	...	0·06	−0·31
Poona	30·070	E	6	84·0	51·9	47	...	0·74	−0·38
Ahmednagar	30·096	Calm	1	80·3	43·9	51	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	30·093	NE	2	82·8	47·7	45	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·085	E	8	81·8	55·1	60	...	0·71	−1·14
Ratnagiri	29·987	ESE	5	89·9	67·9	40	...	1·30	+0·61
Belgaum	30·028	ESE	17	79·2	54·0	57	...	1·54	−0·76
Goa	29·981	ESE	10	86·5	67·9	68	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·975	ENE	3	87·7	61·5	63	...	0·44	−2·38
Mangalore	29·931	E	4	89·8	68·4	54	...	1·79	−1·81
Calicut	29·930	E	7	88·2	68·0	67	...	3·18	−3·26
Cochin	29·918	NNE	L	90·8	70·7	66	...	5·30	−3·47
Bangalore	30·046	ENE	10	76·2	54·1	78	...	2·40	−1·80
Secunderabad	30·083	Calm	5	78·6	54·1	75	...	1·17	−0·86
Masulipatam	30·039	N	6	81·5	61·3	74	...	0·81	−7·32
Bellary	30·065	Calm	3	81·7	55·4	60	...	2·22	−0·05
Cuddapah	30·046	NE	L	82·5	61·4	82	...	6·07	+0·20
Madras	30·006	NNW	5	83·5	67·0	81	...	19·72	+1·07
Coimbatore	30·026	E	2	82·4	62·3	82	...	3·00	−2·03
Trichinopoly	29·990	NNW	6	83·1	67·4	63	...	8·42	+0·37
Negapatam	29·949	NW	15	80·9	71·2	78	...	37·20	+8·36
Colombo	29·892	NNE	15	88·5	74·0	78	...	14·29	6·03
Aden	29·947	E	15	79·8	71·4	68	...	...	−0·79

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has dercreased briskly at Negapatam, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-westerly at Jacobabad, Deesa, Surat, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Belgaum and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch and Bombay, 14 at Goa, 12 at Bangalore, aad 10 at Deesa and Calicut. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the normal at Surat, Jubulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Deesa and Jacobabad, and the minimum 4° in excess at Rajkot and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Surat, and the lowest 40° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Bangalore, Jeypore, Karachi and Jansi, and the skies are clear almost everywhere. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast and the weather to the eastwards of that coast in the Bay appears to be slightly unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

Sunday's observations:—Pressure has increased everywhere, the change has been brisk to rapid over North-Western and Central India and the pressure exceeds the normal average except in Malabar and Gujarat, where it is in slight defect. Readings are high in North-West and North-East India, low off the Malabar coast and over the south of the Bay. Calms and variable airs prevail in North-West and Central India, southerly breezes in the Deccan and northerly winds in most other places. The force is strong in Lower Burma and fresh on the west coast of India. The temperature has generally decreased except in Bengal, and the mean temperature is in slight excess in Sind and Rajputana and in slight defect in Madras and about normal elsewhere. There has been no rain on the plains or snow on the hills.

LATER.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has been steady in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and west of the Peninsula, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Burma and South Madras and the distribution of pressure is very little changed, but the gradients are steeper over the Bay where the weather is probably disturbed. The barometer still reads above normal, except in Gujarat and Malabar. The wind has backed towards north-west and west in South Madras, but has not changed much; elsewhere the temperature has changed irregularly and generally by small or moderate amounts. The mean temperature is generally about normal, except in the Central Provinces and Madras, where it is in moderate defect. There has been no rain on the plains of India or snow on the hills, but about an inch of rain has been received in Persia and showers may extend to our north-west frontier districts, while rain and disturbed weather appear to be likely in Madras coast districts in a day or two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·958
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·8
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	·66
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of wind*	N, E, ENE, W, WNW, NE, ENE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	157

From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicien Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Messageries Maritime Co's s s Alphee, 998 tons, Captain Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (15th December), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut P Maclear, Mrs Steele and two children, Mrs Martin and 70 deck.

THE s s Ras Rowa, 1,830 tons, Captain Deason, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Middlesbrough (15th November) via Karachee, brought a general cargo and 25 tons gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (22nd December), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Noorally Jewanjee, Mr Rustomjee J M and child, Mr A Moosajee, Mr Gulamhoosen Jaffer and 131 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr K J Damodar.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 2 p.m., from the Victoria Dock No. 8 per s s Maria Valerie, Captain A Felner:—For Trieste and Venice—Major and Mrs A C Batten, Rev and Mrs Bahnisch, Mrs C Kidd and 3 children, Miss Oliver, Miss M von Kurowsky, Miss Beard and child, Mr F H Peterson. For Aden—Lieut and Mrs Herbert and 2 infants. For Karachi—Mr W B Jameson.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,116 tons, Captain G C Henning, R N R, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Rev C W Moose, Mr A Hill, Mr B Nooroodin and Mr C C Carrie. From Yokohama—Surgeon Capt Gray, Mr F Napier, Mr T C Minzies, Mr F Bellite, Mr Formes, Mrs Farmer, and Mr Dickinson. From Shanghai—Mr F de la Fontaine. From Singapore—Mr D R Digarie and three deck. From Melbourne—Captain R N Pochin, Mrs Leaky and two children. From Sydney—Mr C C Steele. From Lyttleton—Rev E Windsor. From Colombo—Mr Frizzle, Rev and Mrs Pottler and maid, Mrs Livingstone, Miss Carrier, Mr J Steele, Rev C F Turner, Mr O V Renton, Mr. C C Richards, Major and Mrs Block, Mr Karaka, Mr W A Wilson, Mr. Harding, Mr L Lampat, Mr and Mrs Oliver, Mrs Wiseman and fourteen deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Mikado	2632	Pickering	Hull	8-1	F Muir & Co
B	Wardha	2862	Robinson	Calcutta	7-1	M Mackenzie
C	Naderi	1169	McAlister	R S Ports N F		B & P S N Co
D	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill	Venice	7-1	F Muir & Co
E	HenryBolckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Scindia	2030	Jacob	Rangoon		M Mackenzie
F	La Seyne	1151	Rebufat	Aden	12-1	M Maritimes
G	Taif	895	Dowie	Mauritius		H Cassum Joosub
H	& J Madura	1264	Collins	Zanzibar	3-1	M M & Co
K	Arthur Head	1887	Lennard	Antwerp		W & A Graham
M	Hindustan	1554	Hayard	Rangoon	8-1	C & Eduljl
N	Jupiter	2199	Morgan	London	8-1	Bombay & Co
O	Avoca	965	Mahomed Baker	Zanzibar	8-1	D Jairam
P	Myrtledene	1948	Horshall	Venice		J Mackentosh
Q	Skidby	2421	Strachan	Dunkirk	12-1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	544	Budroo	Mangalore	6-1	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	7-1	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Farweather	Kurrachee	7-1	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	3085	Moule	London	11-1	P & O Co
2	Britania	1969	Hillcoat	Liverpool	10-1	W & A Graham
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genova	9-1	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Dodero	China	8-1	C Barboro
5	Ravenna	1915	Street	China	9-1	P & O S N Co
7	Africa	1691	Sagalkhan	Hamburg		Glade & Co
8	Marie Valerie	2644	Fellner	Trieste	7-1	A Lloyds
9	Strathord	2509	Greggans		N F	Graham
12	Guild Hall	1861	McGregor	Dieppe	8-1	W & A Graham
16	Caspian	2318	Beard	Liverpool	14-1	J M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Scottish Hero ...... 220 ...... K Nixon & Co

* Porbable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Ras Rowa (s)	Deason	Middlesbrough
6	Chusan (s)	Brown	London, Dec 12
	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Dec 22
	Alphie (s)	Etienne	Marseilles, Dec 15

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, for Zaxibar, &c.
,, Culna, for coast ports and Calcutta.
,, Loodiana, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—225 cwts coir yarn, S Mamoojee and Co; 2,000 cwts mussoor, David Sassoon and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2 cases indigo and 2 cases cotton banding, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 bales wool, B Fuckeerchand; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 56 bales wool, T Chimandas; 40 bales wool, Jeena Vully; 73 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Laljee

Caspian s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 61 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, The New Moffusil and Co; 47 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 60 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co; 63 bales wool, D Khimjee; 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, B Fuckeerchand

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—6 cases brass pots, K Currimbux; 89 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 71 bales skins, A Dhuramsee; 18 cwts deer horns, E C Nanjee; 637 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 33 cwts olibanum, and 105 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 6 hogsheads and 19 barrels chutney, and 2 cases curry powder, Treacher and Co; 65 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 5 bales hides, K Shurriff and Co

Jupiter s—2 cwts sharkfins, H C H Hassum; 67 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Malsee; 4 bales hides, H A Cureem; 132 cwts ganja powder, S Noordin; 525 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 79 cwts aloes, M J Joomabhai and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Arthur Head s—339 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 400 cwts myrabollams, and 210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 134 bales hemp, R Bapoobhai and Co

Jupiter s—200 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp

FOR DIEPPE.

Guild Hall s—9,999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Skidby s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, and 1,899 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts teelseed, 200 bales cotton, and 15,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skidby s—833 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Myrtledene s—1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers

Maria Valerie s—2,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 20 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—7 cases tea, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie's—550 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 8 I cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 1,143 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

Myrtledene s—120 cwts gum, R C Patell; 72 cwts gum, H Lalljee; 220 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 275 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co 1,430 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

Clan Macrae s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytbell and Co; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa; 319 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 108 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 10 cases condiments, M M Poonjiajee; 72 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, R Dhamjee and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 cwts sandalwood, M H E Ellias.

Ravenna s—50 bales twist C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—200 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales twist, and 5 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 bales piece goods, Lyon and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

INCLUDING the new York Prince, the Queen's great-grandchildren, the first of whom arrived sixteen years ago, number twenty-five (says the *Westminster*). Of the Prince of Wales' four grandchildren, two are children of the Duke of York, and two of the Duchess of Fife. Of the Empress Frederick's fourteen grandchildren, seven are children of the Kaiser, three of the Duchess of Sparta, two of Princess Marguerite, and one of Prince Henry. Of the late Princess Alice's six grandchildren, three are children of Princess Louis of Battenberg, one of the Grand Duke of Hesse, one of Princess Irene, and one of the Czarina. Of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's three grandchildren, two are children of the Crown Princess of Roumania, and one of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament. Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 17. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 70. Single Diamonds, Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The celebrated Russian and Vienna Coffee Machines and the French Coffee Percolators in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8, and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are Carefully Selected by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, RE-OPENS 9th January, 1896. Prospectus at NORMAN & Co. Booksellers, Church Gate Street.

INDIAN ART GALLERY has always in stock Benares Brassware, Inlaid Metal Work, Native Arms, Shields, Musical Instruments, Idols, Toys, Blackwood Carved Furniture, Carved Sandalwood and Ivory Inlaid Boxes, Ivory Toys, &c., &c. 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS, at 25 per cent. Discount. Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4 less 25 per cent. Discount.—PEARSE & Co.—Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E. and Dr. MALONEY, M. I. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a Season to Bombay. OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z," care of this Office.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respect I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' 6" by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings Now Ready for delivery, £485 each, including Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens. Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say s:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gotikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY, BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF 40 CASES GOLD SATIN BROCADES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. precisely, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows, viz.:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

40 cases containing gold satin brocades of various different patterns and designs.

Each case in a lot will be put up for sale to suit intending purchasers.

Terms of sale.

If demanded a deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and lots to be cleared away within eight days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 7, 1896.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 7th instant, the ENTRANCE will be by the UPPER GATE and the exit by the LOWER GATE for all carriages.

R. H. VINCENT. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA, American Dentist, No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES. (OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge, SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,

TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street Residence Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers. ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 2. HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL" is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY IODAR MAL,

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

THE latest commercial and financial advices to hand through Reuter were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date; but we are unable to annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, the figures not having been received from the other side, owing to the New-Year holidays.

MONEY.—The Banks of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,43,499
" " Branches	Dec.	"	6,536
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	28,22,937
Government Securities	Inc.	"	7,632
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	39,258
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,18,009
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	84,542
Cash	Inc.	"	24,85,681

Again the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank embraces only three days during which the Bank was not closed for holidays; but the present Return, compared with the last shows a very much larger addition to the Bank's Cash Balance, say of 24½ lakhs, at 232¾ lakhs, and a nearly corresponding decrease in the trade demand for Money. The principal item affected by the present Return is Private Deposits, which increased last week by some 28¼ lakhs; but in other directions there was little movement, the changes in Loans and Bills Discounted having been a trifling decrease in the former, and a small increase in the latter, the net falling off in trade requirements having been 27¼ lakhs, against an increase of 5 lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON has been taken to a small extent in our local market to-day, at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy; but the feeling has been steady at the further fall. Shippers have bought 300 bales of Bhusawal, at Rs. 200-202½; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 192; Khangaum, at Rs. 203½: and Bengal, at Rs. 180; while the Mills have taken only 350 Julgaum, at Rs. 197 per candy.

The official reports from the Cotton Ginning districts, received by wire this morning, convey but little fresh news of interest. The weather remained seasonable over the greater part of the area, and picking had partially begun in the Wadhwan and Bhownuggur districts of the Dhollera circle. Arrivals at the district marts are still reported small in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles generally.

WHEAT has been in moderate request from shippers to-day, the feeling having been firm; but prices are all unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-7-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85	"	4-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-5-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-3-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	3-11-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-3-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-6-0	"

SEEDS have been steady in tone, with a moderate business reported for exporters' account. *Yellow* and *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed* have advanced half an anna, and two annas per cwt. respectively, the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 14 6	to	7 0 6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 1 6	to	7 2 6	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 10 0			"
Do. Red do.	6 5 0	to	6 7 0	"
Gingelly, White	40 0 0	to	41 0 0	per candy
Do. Mixed	38 0 0	to	39 0 0	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The ready Austrian Lloyd's steamer has filled up at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per ton. Relets have been done for Antwerp at 12s.; and for Dunkirk, at 12s. 6d. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,353	bales.
Wheat	28,832	cwts.
Linseed	1,755	"
Rapeseed	785	"
Gingellyseed	7,972	"
Groundnuts	4,090	"
Castorseed	991	"
Rice	28,543	"

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning, at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits; the latter have been scarce to-day, and, with a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, rates receded 1-32d. all round, closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits	Do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs	Do.	1·49	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at 105 7-16 for cash, and 105 1-16 for the next settling day on the 3rd February; but before closing, an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, and rates left off at 105 and 105 1-8 for Money and Account, respectively.

SHARES.—Have been a quiet market to-day, and the only changes reported are an advance of Rs. 20 in Alliance Cotton Mill Scrip; of Rs. 5, in Lukhmidass; and of Rs. 2½ each, in Manockjee Petit, and Sun; while Oriental, and Swadeshi, have declined Rs. 5 each. In Press Shares Volkarts, are Rs. 5 lower; and Mofussil Re. 1½; while Munmar, are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 2½ lower, say to Rs. 1,467½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th January, 1896, compared with the Statement of 28th December, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs.	Jan. 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,10,791	55,54,290
Do. do. at Branches	28,32,975	28,26,439
Other Deposits	3,26,92,270	3,55,15,207
Post Bills	8,054	7,844
Credits, undrawn	26,88,464	26,63,472
Rs.	5,87,32,554	6,16,07,252
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,21,788	63,29,420
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,43,899	55,62,058
Loans do. do. do.	51,83,166	51,43,908
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,57,09,117	1,58,27,126
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	27,080	27,013
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	7,44,847	8,29,389
Cash	2,07,94,946	2,32,80,627
Rs.	5,87,32,551	6,16,07,252

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 21, compared with the Statement of December 17, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	December 17. Rs. A. P.	December 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000 0 0	66,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,47,21,262 11 6	1,60,38,603 1 10
Other Deposits, &c.	6,10,69,194 10 3	5,96,69,232 15 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,40,482 3 6	3,44,347 6 10
Sundries	25,79,452 14 5	26,49,7[illegible]9 14 6
Rs.	10,53,10,392 7 8	10,53,01,963 6 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	53,37,717 0 0	50,96,540 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	72,68,612 0 0	72,25,889 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,09,921 1 9	99,11,901 5 1
Credits do do.	1,09,34,561 9 2	1,07,63,801 6 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,85,50,511 15 5	2,91,57,889 1[illegible] 2
Balances with other Banks	6,90,034 1 1	6,50,283 11 0
Bullion	1,302 10 8	1,049 2 2
Dead Stock	13,15,131 4 10	13,15,777 13 7
Stamps	9,220 10 6	9,466 4 0
Sundries	13,77,724 9 2	13,81,394 14 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,72,55,468 2 5	1,66,08,087 1 9
Do. at Branches	2,29,60,187 6 8	2,31,76,882 4 8
Rs.	10,53,10,392 7 8	10,53,01,963 6 5

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to December 21, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,44,030	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,73,310	do.
Other Deposits	13,99,962	Dec.
Post Bills	3,865	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,83,900	Dec.
Loans	3,01,980	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,65,760	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,07,378	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	6,49,381	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,16,695	Inc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLACKWOOD—March 14, wife of Lord Terence Blackwood, of a daughter.

MERK—December 14, at 138, Marine-parade, Brighton, wife of W H Merk, I C S, of a daughter.

SEATON—December 17, at Chasetown Vicarage, Staffordshire, wife of Montague Donald Seaton, Esq. of Sibsagur, Upper Assam, India, of a daughter.

SMITH—December 15, the Hon Mrs G Murray Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD—CARNIE—December 16, at St Paul's, Clapham, Archibald Piggott Bernard, fourth son of the late Alfred George Bernard, of Singapore, to Esther Carnie, youngest daughter of Charles Carnie, late of Singapore.

DES VŒUX—HAGGARD—December 16, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, Herbert Des Vœux, I S C, youngest son of the late Major Des Vœux, of Portarlington, to Minna, youngest daughter of the Lieut-Col T T Haggard, R A.

SCOTT—CLEVELAND—December 17, at St James's, Kidbrook, by the Reverend John Cawston, D D, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Reverend A N Scott, M A, Rector of Stratton St Margaret's Swindon, Patrick Cumin Scott, M B, Cantab, M R C S, England, youngest son of James Nairne Scott, Esq, Blackheath, to Alice Adelaide, younger daughter of the late Henry Cleveland, Esq, Solicitor to Government, Bombay, and of Mrs Henry Cleveland, Bremen Lodge, Blackheath.

WEIDEMANN—STANSFELD—December 17, at George's, Hanover-square, George L Weidemann, Indian Civil Service, to Martie, widow of Capt T W Stansfeld, R A.

WOODD—DYSON—December 12, at All Saints', Merriott, Somerset, Basil A H Woodd, of Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough, elder son of the late Rev Basil Kilvington Woodd, Vicar of Bilton, Harrogate, and grandson of the late Basil T Woodd of Conyngham Hall, for many years M P for Knaresborough, to Rosalie Dyson, youngest daughter of John Dyson, of Moorlands, near Crewkerne, Somerset, late Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

DEATHS.

CHANDRA—December 14, in London, Brig-Surgn-Lieut-Col Rajendra Chandra Chandra, late Professor, Medical College Calcutta.

COOKSON—December 12, at Cotefield, Leighton-Buzzard, Alice Mary, wife of Surgn-Major H Cookson, Bengal Army and youngest daughter of the Rev H Anstey, some time rector of Slapton, Bucks, aged 39.

FRASER—December 14, at Rosetta, Paignton, S Devon, Lennox Robertson Fraser, Dept Public Works, Bengal, youngest son of the late Col Hugh Fraser, C B, Bengal, Engineers.

KENNY—December 12, at Home Lodge, Surbiton, Col J W G Kenny, late 13th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, H E I C S, aged 86.

LITCHFIELD—December 18, at the Charterhouse, E C, Edward Swann Litchfield, late Indian Navy, aged 69.

MOORE—November 25, off Colombo, on voyage home, Richard P Moore, eldest son of Gen R A Moore, Indian Staff Corps.

NISBET—Dec 10, at 51, Holland-road, Kensington, Frederick Chaplain Nisbet, British Burma Commission, second surviving son of the late Dr Callaway Nisbet, of Rangoon, Burma, aged 29.

SPOTTISWOODE—Dec 17, at Southsea, Charlotte Maria Spottiswoode, widow of Gen Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode late of Her Majesty's India Army.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1896.

IN the course of the two addresses Mr. Justice Ranade gave in connection with the Social Conference at Poona, he took a comprehensive survey of the progress and present prospects of the movement in the direction of better and more rational social habits on the part of the people. But before doing so, the learned Judge addressed himself to an enquiry as to the causes of the excitement at Poona which culminated in the Conference having to seek accommodation elsewhere than in the Congress pendal. While admitting that "personal differences and party quarrels" had much to do with this state of affairs, he refused to believe that these reasons taken by themselves afforded a full explanation of the dispute. Mr. Ranade's natural pride in the city where he was a leader of thought and action for so long a time, leads him to take a more charitable view of the constraints than most people who watched the controversy from without. His statement "that party differences and personal misunderstanding have never made a whole nation mad," is a bold generalisation which may or may not be accepted by students of history, both Oriental and Occidental. But most people will consider that if these two fruitful sources of dispute did not make Poona, and the Maratha, country of which it is the capital, mad, they came very near to doing so. The enthusiasm of the market place was not founded on even an elementary knowledge of the real questions involved, but under the spell of Mr. Tilak's oratory it came just as near to madness, perhaps nearer, than it would have done had the seven thousand who assembled at the Reay Market known what it was they were shouting themselves hoarse about. The Secretary of the Conference laid stress on the fact that, although the annual meetings have hitherto been held in the Congress pendal, the two institutions have been entirely separate, and the periodical gatherings of both bodies are held in the same city and at the same time simply as a matter of convenience to those members of the one organisation who are also interested in the other. This authoritative statement that a definite dividing line has always existed between the Congress and the Social Conference ought not to be lost on people at home, whose sympathy for the former movement has been due to the erroneous supposition that, in accordance with the standard originally fixed, the Congress is seeking for the regeneration of the community "along all lines, moral, mental, social, and political." It is to be hoped that the flimsy pretence that the Congress is anything more than a political organisation, will not be persisted in when the "constitution" of which so much was heard at Poona during Chrismas week is framed and adopted.

Not being satisfied with the customary theory as to why, "while the rest of India has shown a good deal of prudence and wisdom" in past years in regard to the question of granting shelter to the Conference in the Congress pendal, the Deccan was not able to exhibit the same virtues, Mr. Ranade propounded an interesting speculative theory of his own. It was that the method of working out social reform applicable to one part of the country is not suitable to another, and that the method adopted in this Presidency is of a kind which specially provokes resentment on the part of reactionaries. The learned Judge pointed out that in Bengal the religious Theistic development has been the basis on which organisations for social reform have been developed, and the difference between the orthodox Hindu and members of the reformed community is greater there than in any other part of India—in other words, that it is in Bengal where the extremes of the two divergent schools of thought are mostly found. In the Punjab reform proceeds along the lines of a religious development based on a social organism; in the North-West Provinces the advanced men almost exclusively confine their efforts to the improvement of their individual castes. In this Presidency, according to Mr. Ranade—and no one is better qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject—the peculiar feature of the movement is "a desire to work on no single line, but to work on all lines together, and, above all, not to break with the past and cease all connection with our society." But if this is the explanation of the Poona split, how is that when the Congress was last held in the capital of the Presidency no similar upheaval took place?

While unable to accept the conclusion drawn by Mr. Ranade in regard to the Poona quarrel, we must agree that the premise from which the conclusion is drawn is right, and that the tendency in Western India is for the advanced school to work from within, instead of boldly going without the camp. This tendency arises both from an innate spirit of cautious conservatism, and from a very natural dislike of the consequences of the social ostracism involved in the formation of a separate community. The attitude is on the whole favourable to the cause of reform, for it is within rather than without that the whole lump can be leavened. As was remarked at a previous Social Conference by the same strenuous but cautious worker in the cause of emancipation from the tyranny of unreasonable customs, "we have one continuous stream of life flowing past us, and we must accept as valid the acts which were noted in the past, and in the principle of the past seek to turn the stream with a gentle bend here, and a gentle bend there, to fructify the land. We cannot afford to dam it altogether or force it into a new channel." All past experience proves the wisdom of this slow but certain method of effecting the true progress of the community. Social Reform is to be attained, not by legislation, but by the influence exerted by the individual reformers on the daily thought and life of the people amongst whom their lot is cast. This fact is fully recognised by orthodox Hindus, who are in consequence desirous of seeing the reformers cast themselves entirely adrift from the community into which they have been born. Undoubtedly if that step was taken it would, to a large extent, put an end to the hot discussions between themselves and the reactionaries which are now so frequent, but such peace involving as it would restriction into a much narrower field of labour for the cause of social advancement would be purchased at too great a price. In saying this, however, it must not be forgotten that adhesion to orthodox society has its dangers to the reformer, who is sometimes led thereby to lapse into the social customs which he condemns. The case of a deceased Hindu of great mental and moral attainments who, after speaking and writing frequently against early marriages, gave his permission to the nuptials of a very young daughter is an instance which shows that the bravest and most influential of reformers are not proof against this tendency of their environment. But the application of the principle is twofold, and the influence of the society of the earnest reformer on orthodox men may and constantly does lead them to a more tolerant attitude towards social heresy of which they give practical proof. The resistance to these disintegrating processes will continue to be very great, but with the spread of education it will lose in numbers if not in intensity, and the time will come when a complete severance will have to be made between the stubborn adherents of what is inaccurately termed Hindu orthodoxy, and their more advanced and enlightened countrymen. But that time has not arrived, and until the reform movement has gathered greater force, the reformer must do his work faithfully and patiently amidst persecution and misrepresentation. If he is working almost single-handed in out-of-the-way places there will be much to discourage him, and make the chances of ultimate success seem small and insignificant, but, as Mr. Ranade showed, this feeling is disippated when the lonely worker meets with men of like aims from other parts of India at the annual Conference, and learns of the work that is being done slowly but steadily in every province and district. Mr. Ranade's review of the progress made during 1895 was the more encouraging since it was studiously moderate in tone, and did not pretend that great progress had been made in districts where little more has been done than to mark time.

THE day before the mail left the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure closed until February next, Sir Auckland Colvin being the last witness examined. Up to the present, writes a London correspondent, much important evidence has been taken, chiefly upon what may be termed the mechanism of Indian financial administration. Since November 5, when the Commission began to take evidence, it has examined Sir David Barbour, who was Finance Minister in India from 1888 to 1893; Sir Henry Waterfield, Financial Secretary at the India Office; Mr. Stephen Jacob, Controller and Auditor-General; General Sir Oliver Newmarch, formerly Military Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Accountant-General in the Public Works Department; Sir Charles Bernard, Secretary in the Revenue Department; and Mr. William Godsell, Auditor to the India Office, besides Sir Auckland Colvin. In this first branch of the inquiry, it is declared, the efforts of the reform party on the Commission have been specially directed towards showing that the present checks upon Indian expenditure are more or less illusory, and that organised Parliamentary control ought to be substituted for them. An ideal arrangement suggested by reformers is to combine the knowledge of the Finance Minister in India with the authority of the House of Commons, in the form of a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance. It is understood that Sir D. Barbour is favourable to reform in this direction. The two remaining branches of the Commission's work of inquiry to be undertaken next month are the progress of expenditure and the apportionment of charge between this country and India for purposes in which both are interested. The subject matter of the Commission's investigations falls so obviously into the three main portions already indicated, that it is not improbable the plan, specially mentioned in the proclamation appointing the Commission, of issuing interim reports, may be adopted. The chairman, Lord Welby, is not unfavourable to this course, which would avoid the futility of the late Mr. Fawcett's Committee, which produced no report. Our correspondent again expresses the regret felt at home that the press has been excluded from the sittings of the Commission, but he hears that there is some prospect that this policy may in future be relaxed.

ENCOURAGED by the warm congratulations of the Kaiser on having repelled the mad assault of Dr. Jameson, President Kruger seems disposed to give himself haughty airs in his communications with Great Britain in regard to the very deplorable incident of last week. The Cape Premier has emphatically denied the rumour that a force was assembling at Buluwayo to go to the relief of the Uitlanders, and Mr. Chamberlain has duly informed the President of the Boer Republic of this fact. Instead of accepting these assurances, President Kruger, with characteristic obstinacy, has replied that he receives Mr. Rhodes' denial with "extreme caution," and goes out of his way to give offence to that able administrator by making an appeal to "Great Britain and Sir Hercules Robinson" to prevent any further incursions into Boer territory. If the instincts of a statesman were more highly developed in the President of the Transvaal he would know that the expression [illegible] a hope is altogether superfluous, [illegible] either the High Commissioner for South [illegible] or the Colonial Secretary have the [illegible] moral responsibility for the unfortunat[illegible]ades of Dr. Jameson. Neither they or the [illegible] on whose behalf they act have the le[illegible]re that the "dearly bought autonomy o[illegible]epublic," to which President Kruger refer[illegible] his telegram to the German Emperor, sho[illegible] violated, and the head of the Transva[illegible]public ought to be fully satisfied with [illegible] Chamberlain's assurance that Great Bri[illegible]ill uphold the convention of 1884.

M. HAFFKINE has recently been treating cholera in In[illegible] inoculation, the other day gave a lectur[illegible]he Examination Hall of the Royal College [illegible]hysicians and Surgeons. Our London corr[illegible]dent points out that, whereas three yea[illegible] M. Haffkine, who is a Russian, could n[illegible]ak our language, and the treatise describ[illegible] his treatment and experiments was tran[illegible]d from the French, which was written an[illegible]d by Dr. Woodhead, the other day he wa[illegible]le to speak in good English, though wit[illegible] pronounced foreign accent. M. Haffkine, [illegible]ting his experiences of India, said that d[illegible] the twenty-nine months he was out he [illegible] performed 70,000 inoculations upon 42,7[illegible] persons. Describing the symptoms arising fro[illegible] treatment, he explained that they were loc[illegible]ed swellings at the seat of the inoculation [illegible] fever. The fever varied in severity accord[illegible] to the dose and the strength of the virus. Statistics showed that the maximum imm[illegible] from cholera was obtained ten days af[illegible] the performance of the inoculations, [illegible]ile even after five days' interval an appre[illegible]ble protection against the disease was said to [illegible] effected. It was claimed that in some epide[illegible] the mortality from cholera had been redu[illegible]d about one-half; and the statistics for the [illegible]ole of India—assuming their accuracy—sho[illegible] that his inoculation treatment had been su[illegible]ssful. So far as Indian opinion goes, M. Haff[illegible]e's treatment was singularly successful, an[illegible] his stay here productive of much good.

A STATEMENT having appeared to the effect that the steamer Ava went aground in Perim Harbour has raised the ire of people interested in Aden's rival, for it is not true. The statement is held to be "very misleading, conducive to damage the reputation of Perm as a coaling station, and tend to drive away the very considerable business worked up by the Perim Coal Company, Limited." Now it seems that in speaking of Perim we must be very precise, and hasten to let people know that it was not in Perim harbour that the Ava grounded, but on Mocha Southern Shore, a very different thing. So soon as the news reached the harbour the Coal Company's steamers Sheikh Burkhud, Meyun, and Hornet, together with a lighter, divers, coolies, and a full salvage equipment, put out to her and successfully floated her off after working cargo out of her for four days and nights, with a strong S. E. wind blowing full on the Ava's broadside and a heavy ground swell breaking over her, which very often would not permit of a lighter lying on the leeside. In order that no further errors may occur with regard to Perim the agent of the Coal Company furnishes us with a very useful little work on "Perim as it is," to which we shall have occasion to refer further hereafter.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Saturday. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Chairman of the Standing Committee, introduced the Municipal budget for 1896-97 with a lengthy opening speech. He congratulated the Commissioner and the Corporation upon being able to balance the amount of expenditure with that of income. The details of the estimates will be discussed next Thursday.

THE Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General at Bombay, on return from leave, has resumed charge of his office. Mr. M. H. Starling, who acted as Advocate-General, has reverted to his substantive post of Clerk of the Crown.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. On the Original Side, the three division courts were presided over by Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Strachey, and Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee. On the Appellate Side, Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, sat with Mr. Justice Parsons to dispose of appeals in civil cases, while Mr. Justice Jardine with Mr. Justice Ranade heard appeals in criminal cases.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Strachey made an order for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee by the Administrator-General at Bombay. The property of the deceased was estimated to be worth about Rs. 92,732. No will had been found; and the widow did not intend to apply for letters of administration to the deceased's estate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th December, 1895, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of 82,289 maunds and of Rs. 63,985 in the earnings.

THE City Police Club have fixed Thursday, January 23, for a variety entertainment and a perfomance of "Chisseling" at the Gaiety Theatre. Many of those who remember the enjoyable entertainment given by the club twelve months ago will doubtless keep the evening free from other engagements in order to be present.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mrs. Mary Ann Jewell Allcroft, £13,208; Lieut-Col. Henry von Mollerus Le Champion, £32,613; Mr. Charles Davison Cobb, £116,038; Mr. Cornell Henry Fison, J.P., £99,056; Mr. Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, J.P., £16,735; Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, G.C.B., £1,686; Capt. Frederick Eyre Lawrence, £77,267; Sir Edward John Dean Paul, £196,958; Mr. Silvanus Phillips, £71,231; Mr. Phillip Henry Rathbone, £105,594 (gross); Mr. Edward Charles Rawstone, £33,075; Mr. William Vokins, £43,958; and Mr. Henry Bertie Watkin Williams-Wynn, £94,528.

ACCORDING to official corresponding between the Secretary of the Congo State and the German Ambassador in Brussels, published in Berlin, on Dec. 14, the Congo State authorities have undertaken to pay a compensation of 100,000f. to the natives from German East Africa who were members of Mr. Stokes' caravan, and also promised that an alleged bounty given for ivory and other produce brought to the Congo State officials shall not in future be granted. They urge, however, that this is a matter belonging to the internal regulation of the State, and is not within the scope of their international engagements, but this contention is energetically disputed by the German Ambassador.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has presented to the United States Senate a report, drawn up by Mr. Olney on the situation in Armenia. Mr. Terrell, the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, estimates the number of Armenians massacred at 30,000, and adds that no joint European effort was apparently made to prevent the slaughter. The *Daily News*, special correspondent in Constantinople learns that an effort is being generally made on the part of the Turkish authorities to fix the responsibility for the recent massacres upon the missionaries. To this end they are releasing Armenian notables who had been thrown into prison, in order that they may canvass their co-religionists for signatures to statements in support of this falsehood.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT KRUGER THANKS THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

President Kruger has telegraphed to the Emperor William thanking him for his message, and stating that by God's help he will do everything that is possible to hold the dearly bought autonomy of the Republic and maintain its stability.

TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

REPORTED ASSEMBLING OF A FORCE AT BULUWAYO.

Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed to President Kruger on the 3rd instant that he relied on his clemency to spare the prisoners, and adding that Mr. Cecil Rhodes denied the rumour current that a force was assembling at Buluwayo.

President Kruger, in reply, said that the prisoners, who had not been shot, would be judged according to the traditions of the Republic, and adding that his confidence in Mr. Rhodes was so shaken that his denial respecting the assembling of a force at Buluwayo was received with extreme caution. He hoped that Great Britain and Sir Hercules Robinson would prevent any further incursions into Boer territory.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to this, said he had sent an Imperial Officer to Buluwayo to prevent the assembling of any force, and declaring that Great Britain would uphold the Convention of 1884.

CONCESSIONS TO THE UITLANDERS.

LATER.

It is reported that President Kruger has agreed to make certain concessions to the Uitlanders.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

MADRID, JAN. 6.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the insurgents have severely defeated the Spanish troops at Colon, and captured their artillery. The insurgents now command the approaches to Havana.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 27th December, left for Bombay, at 10 o'clock, to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Mr. Justice Pigot resigns the High Court from March next.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY.

The steam tug Atlas, belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company, which was run down in the Hooghly yesterday, sank in about five minutes. Two lives are lost.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER ON TOUR.

RANGOON, JAN. 6.

The Chief Commissioner proceeds on tour on Friday, according to the official programme published, and goes as far north as Myitkyina, returning to Rangoon on the 10th February. At Mandalay will be held the first great Durbar for the Northern Shan States which, it is expected, will be attended by all the prominent Chiefs and many notables from the States, some coming from the most easterly States.

MR. HERBERT.

Mr. Herbert, Deputy Director-General, Railways, comes from Burma to act as Manager, till the return of Mr. Matthew, who is not due back till May next, and probably takes a further extension on medical certificate.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke arrived here to-day, his Excellency's arrival being private. The week will be taken up by the inspection of the barracks and defences in Rangoon. On Friday there will be a ceremonial parade, and on Saturday a manœuvre parade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Hongkong for Singapore on the 5th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 13-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	105⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61⅛
Bar Silver	30½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Perim Obock interrupted.

Owing to pressure of State traffic private and press telegrams to South Africa are subject to delay of three or four days.

Eastern and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	6	2	28 p.m.	...	16
Suez	6	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 6th January, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	—	4
Karachi	..	12	...	4
Madras	...	18	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 5.

10 p.m.	73·9

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

6 a.m.	72·5
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

THE danger of indulging in the agreeable habit of prediction is proverbial; but writing three days after President Cleveland's extraordinary message was cabled to this country, and judging not merely from what appears in the newspapers but from conversation with American friends, I do not feel much hesitation in saying that the present storm that has visited us from the United States will be almost as shortlived as the atmospheric disturbances that come to us from the Atlantic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol last night, seems to have given an accurate description of the difficulty. The situation, he said, is grave, but it would be a mistake to exaggerate its gravity. From the first there has been no disposition in any quarter on this side of the ocean to indulge in exaggeration as to the possible ultimate effects of Mr. Cleveland's action or the remarkable outburst of, I will not say anti-English feeling, but intense patriotism, his words have evoked from Cape Flatteny to Florida Bay. At the same time there has been no inclination on the part of serious people to underrate the quarrel, the family quarrel it might be called, that has sprung up between the two great English-speaking nations. Some people may think that the pleasantry with which the habitues of Capel Court amused themselves on Wednesday, just after the President's message became known in this country, was ill-timed, but it was in a sense useful as an indication that in the City the possibility of war breaking out between England and America was not admitted. The London stock-brokers or some of them cabled to the President of the New York Stock Exchange, not to the President of the United States, as one paper has it, expressing the hope that in the event of hostilities supervening between the two countries special pains would be taken, so that excursion steamers would not hamper the operations of the British men-of-war. The New Yorkers were too sensible to be offended by this piece of chaff. After having a good laugh over the London "cablegram" they put their heads together and concocted the following extremely neat reply:—"We hope your warships are better than your yachts." An evening paper, which is not usually dull, solemnly takes the "gentlemen of the Stock Exchange" to task for their misplaced humour, as likely to create further mischief, and yet in another column refers to Mr. Secretary Olney as being less "unscrupulous than the bulk of American politicians." Such a remark as that is ten thousand times more mischievous than the exchange of playful badinage between New York and London stock-brokers. It may be true, as we are reminded by writers in English papers with an iteration that has become tiresome to ourselves, that English politicians who sometimes acquire titles in a manner that has excited condemnation in the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral are not like American politicians; that the latter are "unscrupulous" and the rest of it. It may even be true that average Americans have no very high regard for the gentlemen who sit in Congress, and that amongst themselves *en famille* as it were they do not conceal their opinion. But though they may abuse American politicians it does not follow that they would listen patiently to similar abuse from the mouths of foreigners. They resent such criticism as we should do in similar circumstances. English writers and speakers to often forget this fact, and I am not at all sure that the manifestations of sympathy bestowed upon Mr. Cleveland by his fellow countrymen are not partly due to resentment of the heedless way in which we permit ourselves in these isles to criticise American manners and American institutions. It is idle to suppose that the bulk of the American nation care anything about Venezuela, a country that has probably never been helped by an American dollar, but the Monroe doctrine means a great deal to them, and it is no wonder that they should be up in arms when they are told by their President that the sanctity of that important principle is menaced by England. This makes Mr. Cleveland's action all the more reprehensible and wicked. Outside of the rank of the politicians and their organs in the press, all the distinguished Americans who have studied international law are on the side of Lord Salisbury in his "masterly dispatch," as the *Daily News* with praiseworthy impartiality styles it, demonstrating that the Monroe law has no bearings on the matters in dispute between ourselves and Venezuela. To talk as Mr. Cleveland does about "supine submission to wrong and injustice," "loss of national self-respect and honour," and the other grandiloquent things with which his message is studded, is meaningless unless intended solely for electioneering purposes. The loss of "national self-respect" will come when President Cleveland and Mr. Secretary Olney have to recede from the preposterous claim that England is absolutely bound to resist. At present it looks, as Mr. Chauncey Depew says, as if Mr. Cleveland had taken the wind out of the sails of the Republican candidates for the Presidentship; a little later when the Americans as a nation realise the mistake into which they have been led by the Democratic leader, the prospects of the Democratic party may be less brilliant than they seem to be to-day.

An important communique that appeared in the *Times* on Tuesday with reference to the Ameer's threatened subjugation of Kafiristan has, notwithstanding the absorbing nature of the American controversy, attracted a certain amount of attention, and there are indications that more will be heard on the subject when the present excitement has passed away. The statement in the leading journal confirms what we have lately heard as to Abdur Rahman's preparations for the coming expedition, and intimates that no obstacles will be raised so far as the Government of India is concerned. We are told that more than one consideration has led to "what may be deemed a change in our policy" and that we could only preserve the independence of Kafiristan "by giving serious offence to our ally, the Ameer." The Kafirs, now we know them, have lost much of the charm they possessed in our eyes before we were so well acquainted with them, and Kafiristan is unquestionably an integral part of Afghanistan. After describing the elaborate arrangements made by the Ameer to overrun Kafiristan from three different points directly the passes are in a fit state to be crossed by troops, the article in the *Times* with a candour that in some quarters is regarded as approaching cynicism refers to the helplessness of the Kafirs. They are "miserably armed," and cannot expect to defend themselves successfully. "The contest will be an unequal one, and the only chance the Kafirs will have of avoiding a disastrous overthrow will be by a prompt and discreet surrender as soon as the Afghan columns commence their march towards their (*sic*) mountain fastnesses." Curiously enough the strongest condemnation of the decision come to by the British authorities to allow their self-willed friend at Cabul to have his own way in this matter, is uttered in a journal of unimpeachable, I had almost written reactionary, Conservatism, the *Globe*. The leading article published by that paper is headed "Selling British Honour," and is written throughout in a style that reminds one more of Canon MacColl's onslaughts upon the unspeakable Turk rather than the ordinary language of so steady-going an organ of Toryism. The *Globe* seems disinclined to believe that the communication in the *Times* is more than a feeler on the part of Lord George Hamilton to see which way the wind blows. If the article represented, as I believe it does, the actual views of those in authority, the *Globe* would find it difficult to conceive any proceeding "better calculated to lower British prestige and British honour throughout Asia." Your contemporary is not afraid of the Ameer. "Infinitely better would it be to risk Abdur Rahman's wrath again and again than to hand over to his tender mercies a people who have placed perfect trust in British honour, British friendship, and British protective power." The *Globe* sees behind the Ameer's action motives of the most cruel and despicable character. "The Kafir women being comely, fair-skinned, and in many cases blue-eyed, are in as large request for the zenanas of Cabul as the Georgian and Sircassian beauties are for those of Constantinople." The *Globe* predicts that horrors in comparison with which the worst things alleged against Turkish rule in Asia Minor pale will be perpetrated by the victorious Afghans, "with the connivance of the country which has so bestirred itself for the righting of Armenian wrongs." Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in a letter to this morning's *Times* protests with equal energy against the expedition "the object of which can only be to enslave or exterminate the Kafirs and to stock the Afghan harems with boys and young girls." Mr. Allen, I see, justifies his contention that our Government are entitled to stop the Ameer from invading Kafiristan on the ground that Abdur Rahman is a "feudatory and ally" of the British Crown. An ally no doubt, but feudatory no. At all events, that is not the Ameer's view of his position. He has always acted on the assumption that he is not a feudatory, and, as I mentioned some months ago, one of the things he most strongly impressed upon his son, Nasrulla Khan, before he started for Europe was, that he was on no account to allow himself to be treated as if he were the representative of a feudatory chief. The *Standard*, which at present is well-informed about Indian frontier politics, points out that the new departure respecting Kafiristan is not so new as some people suppose. Sir Mortimer Durand when in Cabul on his famous mission gave the Ameer to understand that Kafiristan would in future be regarded as outside our sphere of influence. But while the *Standard*, possibly thinking that our Government has its hands sufficiently full just now, does not give any support to the heroic measures recommended in some quarters, wishes the Indian Government to let Abdur Rahman understand that England "would not be altogether pleased if, in his dealings with the Kafirs, he were to resort to the measures which were used for coercing the Hazaras and Ghilzai, and bringing the Usbegs, who joined in Ishak Khan's rebellion, to a fitting sense of the dangers of disobedience." The *Globe* anticipated this by arguing that any promises the Ameer may make will be futile and cannot get rid of our obligations to what it styles the "Armenia of Central Asia."

Anne, Comtesse de Bremont, is, to use an expression that has not quite the vogue it possessed a year or two ago, a New Woman. In her capacity as a journalist she about twelve months since wrote to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the well-known dramatist, asking permission to interview him for one of the many new weekly picture papers that have sprung into existence in recent years. Mr. Gilbert replied "politely—but evasively—to the effect that his terms for an interview for publication were twenty guineas." Whereupon the Countess sent her compliments to Mr. Gilbert, and begged to say that she anticipated the pleasure of writing his obituary notice for nothing. Mr. Gilbert sent her missive to the papers mentioning as the reason why he refused her request that he did not wish to place himself at the mercy of the good taste and discretion of this lady, "who," he added, "is known to me by repute." He also referred to her in his letter to the press as a lady "who styles herself the Comtesse de Bremont," and he further communicated with the editor of her paper requesting him to keep a careful editorial eye upon any articles written by her and having the writer or his work for their subject. The Countess, deeming that these letters were calculated to injure her professional reputation, brought an action for libel against Mr. Gilbert, and the case was heard yesterday in the Lord Chief Justice's Court. In her evidence the plaintiff admitted that her maiden name was Anna Dumphy, which certainly sounds prosaic when compared with Anna Comtesse de Bremont. Her husband was a doctor, she explained in New York, but dropped the "Count" in the exercise of his profession. Sir Edward Clarke asked her if there was a Count de Bremont anywhere now. "Not that I know of," she replied, "but there may be cousins of my husband. I do not know any of them." It transpired that she is, if not exactly a female Admirable Crichton, at any rate a lady of many accomplishments. She has appeared in opera, sung at concerts, acted in plays (Rosalind was one of her characters), written three volumes on music, a realistic novel on South African life, and a book of poems. A considerable portion of the cross-examination related to her poetical effusions. "Some of these poems are of a pretty warm character, are they not?" blandly asked Sir E. Clarke. She denied the soft impeachment, but when the learned counsel proceeded to make quotations and to refer particularly to one, entitled "Love's Consummation," she invited him to read the dedication, which was in loving memory of her husband. The explanation she gave of her delicate allusion to the obituary notice was that it was a joke, and she informed the Court that she should have laughed if such a note had been sent to her. She would not admit that it was in bad taste, and her editor came forward to testify to her discretion as a journalist. Mr. Gilbert in his evidence said he had reason to believe from what he had heard that plaintiff was an indiscreet person, and said and did injudicious things, but beyond that he knew nothing about her. Cross-examined as to the title, he said, amidst laughter, that there was nothing in the style of her letter to lead him to believe that she was a lady of exalted rank, but he was open to conviction. He sent her note to the papers because he thought it was an interesting development of the new womanhood in journalism. It came out that an evening paper before her correspondence with Mr. Gilbert had published an article on her poems, and ridiculed her claims to the title. A writ was served on the editor of the paper in question, but nothing more happened. Plaintiff explained that she had not the money to continue the action, and her solicitor let it drop. Recently the paper had an article with her portrait, "which was a sort of reparation." Lord Russell of Killowen in the course of his summing up made one observation which many will approve of. Interviewing, said his lordship, was one of the plagues of modern society, and most men of any account and a good many of no account had been interviewed. He might have added that here in London, at all events, nearly the whole of the interviewing that is done, and there is not so much as there was a few years ago, is performed by members of the ladies' brigade in journalism. That this should be so is perhaps not surprising. The lady interviewer, especially if she be of prepossessing appearance—and some lady journalists have been favoured in this respect by Nature—cannot be so easily got rid of as a mere male interviewer; but the gentle art of interviewing, as the Comtesse de Bremont has discovered, is not all beer and skittles or whatever corresponds in the feminine vocabulary to those masculine delights. After all the trouble, expense, and worry of going to law, the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff is, I suppose, to-day a sadder but wiser woman; but really she would have done better if she had sent Mr. Gilbert the twenty guineas in the first instance for the privilege she sought. The case cannot fail to still further discredit interviewing—an exotic that never really took very kindly to our soil—and I am afraid the Somerville Club and the Women Writers' Club will be up in arms against the unfortunate Countess for not having played her cards better.

The engineering profession in England has suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. James Adair McConnochie, M. Inst. C. E., which occurred at Brighton, on Tuesday, after a painful illness extending over several months. For a considerable time past the deceased had acted as Agent in this country of the Bombay Port Trust, and he was responsible for all the machinery sent out for the Victoria Dock. His principal work was in connection with the Surrey Commercial Docks, of which he was the chief engineer, and he also held the appointment of consulting engineer for the Port Talbot Docks. Mr. McConnochie always took a great interest in the remarkable development of Cardiff, where his late brother was employed as dock engineer, and was associated with Mr. Abernethy in the new extension scheme recently decided upon by the authorities of the progressive Welsh port. For services rendered to the State of Denmark he was a few years ago made a knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, and as an authority on docks his advice was frequently sought, not only at home, but abroad. He was as genial as he was clever, and his death is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He leaves a widow, but no children.

SEVEN Egyptians who were captured by the Mahdists in 1893 have been allowed by the Khalifa to return home, and have arrived in Egypt, having travelled by way of Dongola and Wady Halfa. They bring information as to recent doings in the Soudan, and state that Herr Neufeld, who had enjoyed the confidence of the Khalifa, is now in prison and in a pitiable state.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

X.

BETWEEN the first and second halves of the present century there has been a great similarity, both as regards the tendency shown by eminent statesmen and financiers to adhere to the theories of the Modern Economical School, and also in the inevitable results that the legislation based upon these theories has brought about. Just as the first half of the century opened with a period of prosperity and happiness, owing partly to there being a plentiful supply of money (paper) in circulation, so the second half commenced with amazing activity and prosperity, created mainly by the presence of a plentiful supply of gold from America and Australia. (During the years 1850-1860 the world was flooded by over two hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling of gold.) To continue the comparison, England's novel experiment of 1816 was imitated by Germany in 1873; but whereas England alone demonetised silver in 1816, Germany's action was the immediate cause of Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the United States closing their mints to silver. In consequence a steady restriction in the principal currencies of the world commenced, the evil effects of which are unparalleled in commercial history. The monopoly given by the whole of Europe to gold at once, not only greatly augmented the value of the favoured metal, but at the same time diminished, in gold standard countries, the purchasing power of silver; hence the extraordinary divergence of recent years in the relative values of the precious metals. And just as in the concluding years of the first half of the present century, England's legislators, by doing away with as much of the paper money as they could, and so restricting the currency available for the purposes of commerce, increased the purchasing power of gold, reduced the general level of prices, and caused widespread depression and unhappiness of which the public then were not able to understand the origin, so now, fifty years later, the statesmen who are responsible for the welfare of millions, continue, under the spell of the old orthodox theories of money, to restrict the natural growth of the metallic currencies of the world, by excluding the only metal that will ever serve as money for at least one-half of the human race, and conferring a monopoly on gold. And the general public are still almost as much in the dark as the previous generation. Austria in 1892 and India in 1893 closed their mints to silver with the ultimate object of establishing a gold standard, whilst Russia and Japan are said to be now considering the possiblity of adopting a similar course! Where will this madness end?

It will be convenient to here briefly notice the effect of the fall in the gold price of silver. Every nation with a silver currency dealing with England derives a double stimulus by the change,—and that too at the expense of Great Britain. Directly the value of silver falls, English-made articles, which were before purchasable by the holder of silver coins, tend to rise in price in silver countries, and we can at once understand the desire of the inhabitants of Japan, China, India, etc., to supply their wants from their own countries. The effect of this stimulus can be seen in the rapid growth of the manufacturing industries of the East. On the other hand, the fall in the gold value of silver currency has a tendency to increase the silver value of wheat, cotton, wool, indigo, jute, tea, and all other products of silver using countries. Thus, agriculture in South America, Russia, India, and elsewhere also experiences a steady stimulus. In short, prices generally in silver standard countries, both of Exports and Imports, have a tendency to rise, and this tendency, especially when maintained by a plentiful supply of silver, is one of the most powerful incentives to industry known in political economy.

To return to gold. That the demand for the more precious metal, owing partly to legislative changes, and partly to the universal growth of population and trade, has, in recent years, enormously increased, nobody can deny. At the same time it is very frequently argued that the effective purchasing power of the gold currencies of the great nations of the world has also been very considerably augmented by the extension of the well-known credit-spinning devices of modern Banking, by the use of cheques, telegraphic remittances, and other temporary substitutes for hard cash. In flat contradiction to this argument the fact remains, that wheat, cotton, silver, cloth and nearly every other commodity are now lower in price, when measured in gold, than they were a few years ago. This everybody has noticed. But it is not everybody who understands what the change in price indicates. It has become so customary to estimate the value of all things in terms of money, and to speak of the prices of commodities rising and falling, that it is now difficult for those who have not devoted themselves to the investigation of currency matters, to grasp the fact that money fluctuates in value to a certain extent, somewhat as other things do. Thus if wheat were 25 a quarter this day last year and 20 a quarter to-day it is usual to say that wheat has diminished in value,—that it is cheaper—that its price has fallen 20 per cent. So it has undoubtedly—measured in gold. It is equally accurate, however, to say that gold has advanced in value, as indeed it has when compared with wheat. Just as the values of all commodities, services and rights are determined by calculating the amount of money they are able to command, so the value of money itself is estimated by the amount of commodities, services and rights it is able to purchase. For the purpose of discovering to what extent the value of England's money has fluctuated in recent times it is only necessary to study the general level of prices. Several reliable tables have been prepared in which the average prices of as many as hundred articles of commerce have been noted. Those of the "Economist," Mr. Sauerbeck, Mr. Inglis Palgrave, Mr. Giffen, and Dr. Soetbeer were accepted by the Royal Commission of 1886, and are generally the best known. As all these tables show practically the same result, I shall here only reproduce those of Mr. Sauerbeck which deal with the London wholesale prices of 45 commodities and which take as a basis of comparison the ten years 1868-77. Representing the general level of prices for those ten years by the figure 100,—the following arrangements of averages are most instructive. By calculating the average price for periods of ten years, the general tendency of the movement is more readily seen, and the effect of temporary fluctuations is eliminated.

1837	93	1862-71	100
1838	93	1863-72	101
1839	91	1864-73	102
1840	88	1865-74	102
1841	86	1866-75	101
1842	83	1867-76	101
1843	82	1868-77	100
1844	83	1869-78	99
1845	85	1870-79	97
1846	86	1871-80	96
1847	88	1872-81	95
1848	89	1873-82	93
1849	90	1874-83	90
1850	92	1875-84	87
1851	94	1876-85	85
1852	96	1877-86	82
1853	99	1878-87	79
1854	100	1879-88	78
1855	100	1880-89	77
1856	100	1881-90	75
1857	100	1882-91	74
1858	99	1883-92	72
1859	100	1884-93	71
1860	101	1885-94	69
1861	100	1886-95 to July '95	68

At the beginning of this year Mr. Sauerbeck's Index Number stood at 60!

The above table speaks for itself, and I have therefore only to recall the axioms constructed in the preceding article. It was there theoretically shown beyond question that a rise in prices could only result from one cause, and that was an increase in the quantity of money in circulation, greater, comparatively, than the growing demands consequent upon the multiplication of population and the advance of commerce and civilisation required. Now the metallic money of the world was enormously augmented by the discoveries of gold in America and Australia early in the fifties, and the Index Numbers all show the very rise which our theory would lead us to anticipate. Similarly from 1819 and from 1873 unprecedented currency changes occurred, which, by the demonetisation of silver and by the monopoly given to gold, tended to a restriction in the world's money. Our theory would accordingly lead us to look for a decline in the general level of prices soon after the years above referred to. Here again theory is confirmed by facts. The Index Numbers unmistakably show the decline we expect. The one unsatisfactory feature, however, is, that, whereas the fall in prices that mark the thirties and forties was arrested by a plentiful supply of gold, the fall of the seventies and eighties still continues, and we are now consequently struggling beneath the weight of an automatically increasing gold debt.

The movements in the general level of prices, and the causes of those movements being admitted, it only remains to examine the results of the fluctuations. The *Times* of March 12th, 1886, remarks: "If two sovereigns at the present value of gold have the same purchasing power which three sovereigns used to have, the obvious result is that two sovereigns will serve just as well as three. Thus by natural causes there comes an economy of gold to the precise extent to which there exists a need of it. The balance is self-adjusting." That a paper of so much influence as the *Times* should make such an appalling display of ignorance is in itself a source of regret; and yet this is but an insignificant example of the absurd yet very real difficulties that block the progress of currency reform. One of the all-important functions of money is, that it is a store of value,—a register of debts—a record of obligations extending over very long periods. This function the *Times* entirely overlooks! The English farmer who has a fixed rent in sovereigns to pay, but whose produce, owing to the fall in prices, loses say fifty per cent. of its value, must have some difficulty in believing that "the balance is self-adjusting." The capitalist who invests his gold in some manufacturing industry must also experience a similar difficulty when prices fall and his profits accordingly dwindle and vanish. The Government of India, whose gold debt has been steadily appreciating, and who have only escaped insolvency by the imposition of additional taxes, know how true the statement is that "the balance is self-adjusting." The balance is not self-adjusting: on the contrary, there is a continual difficulty in maintaining the earning power of every form of gold investment, and although the toilers of the world have to toil more severely in their attempts to fulfil their obligations, nevertheless the gold capitalists are still unable to collect as much interest as of old, and consequently uneasiness, depression, and gloom overtake both rich and poor.

Here, then, is the one great defect of the gold standard. Sufficient gold cannot be found and coined to keep pace with the ever increasing demand that the advance of commerce and the growth of population necessitate. And so prices must fall without any prospect of a rise, every form of industry is at the present moment, more or less chilled and numbed with disappointment. General prices have dropped no less than 36 per cent. during the last 20 years, and not a person escapes from the paralysing effect, except the peoples of the East and other silver using nations, who, blessed with a plentiful supply of the cheap white metal, are now reaping the full reward of their labour and enterprise. In England, agriculture is absolutely ruined, and the landlord, in that he is unable to collect his rents, suffers alike with the tenant. Every form of commercial enterprise is less and less rewarded. Nobody can calculate upon making a sound venture because the steady fall in prices is liable to convert an anticipated profit into an unpleasant loss. The competition amongst holders of capital to secure really good investments, reduces the earning power of capital, interest falls and larger and larger sums of money become idle. The wealthy in many instances are already showing a preference to hold what they have, rather than run the risk of perhaps losing some portion of their capital in investments that may prove bad. Energy is everywhere checked and gloomy feelings are arising. Bankers, merchants, and shipowners are buoying themselves with the hope that prices *must* rise shortly,—that the turn *must* come. They do not perceive that unless more metallic money (for upon this basis all forms of paper money rest) can be produced than the requirements of growing trade and population demand, prices cannot possibly rise. Ignoring the fact that silver answers the purposes of money in every way, just as gold does, and that silver is, and ever will be, the money most used by the majority of the human race, the great nations of the world have deliberately rejected one of the means whereby their metallic circulations might be sufficiently augmented to prevent prices from falling further. It is impossible to find words too strong to condemn this monometallic madness. Unless a remedy be shortly applied the nations of the West must gradually lapse into a state of stagnation, whilst the silver using countries, the energy of whose peoples is everywhere stimulated by steady prices and increasing wealth, must rise supreme in the world of commerce. In short, to borrow the language of a well known journalist, the White Man with the Yellow Money will have to give way before the Yellow Man with the White Money.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. ALEXANDER, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, proceeding home on leave on private affairs, is appointed to command the troops leaving for England in the hired transport Dilwara, sailing on the 11th instant.

CAPTAIN W. H. DUFFIN, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment, Adjutant, Deolali Depot, having been ordered to rejoin his regiment for embarkation, Lieut. C. E. Lewis, 2nd South Lanc. Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Adjutant, Deolali Depot, pending the arrival of Captain Tidswell, the permanent incumbent.

STORY OF TEN THOUSAND-RUPEE CURRENCY NOTES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Vithuldas Tulsidas with committing robbery of Rs. 10,000, belonging to Patandari Juggonnath, a servant in the firm of Mansukh Narayen, at Bhuleshwar. Mr. Sorabshah B. Kapadia appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Shapur B. Spencer defended the second accused. It appears from the investigation made by the police that on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the firm of Hurakchand Ruttonchand negotiated a loan of Rs. 10,000, and the compainant's firm sent out Patandari with the money to make the payment. When he proceeded as far as the Pydhonie gharry stand, he met a man on the road who demanded a change of one thousand-rupee note for several minor notes. Patandari took out one note for Rs. 1,000 from the bundle and gave it to the man. The latter after putting his hand into different pockets pretended to have left the money at his place, and called Patandari to his house. After a little hesitation he was induced to accompany the man to a house in 3rd Bhoiwada. The host now changed his attitude, and giving a few sharp blows to Patandari, snatched the remaining notes for Rs. 9,000 from his hold. The second accused joined the assailant at this stage, and Patandari was treated rather roughly. He called out for assistance, and when a policeman arrived the first accused ran away. The second was arrested on the spot, but the first accused could not be found until 8 p.m., when he was taken into custody.

The case stands adjourned.

THE SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MADANPOORA.

YESTERDAY forenoon Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was summoned to the J. J. Hospital by the house-surgeon to take down the dying deposition of the woman Nasiban, wife of Ellahikhan Gowskhan, who was fearfully stabbed by her husband on Saturday morning while lying in confinement at the room of her mother Jooman, since deceased at Madanpoora. It appears that Nasiban, who had received more than nine wounds on the back and neck, was on Sunday night attacked with paralysis, and as her condition was pronounced to be very critical by the house-surgeon, it was thought advisable to have her dying declaration taken down. The woman in her deposition repeated the facts which were published in our yesterday's issue. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday afternoon at the morgue regarding the death of Jooman, aged thirty-five, who was murdered by her son-in-law Ellahikhan on Saturday morning. Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Ellis attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Nusserwanji Hormusji Chowksey, Medical Officer in charge of the Matoonga Leper Asylum, examined by the coroner, stated that he made a "post mortem" examination on the body of the deceased, and found twenty-four wounds on her face and neck, sixteen on the former and eight on the latter. Of these wounds, three above the collar-bone were of a fatal nature. From the post mortem appearances Dr. Chowksey was of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds above described, and that such wounds could have been caused by the knife produced before the court. At this stage the inquiry was further adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant, at the morgue.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Edward F. Underwood, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN WALSHE.

The Corporation recorded two Government resolutions respectively appointing Mr. S. Rebsch to be a member of the Corporation and Standing Committee, vice Mr. C. J. Fitzgibbon, resigned, and appointing Mr. H. G. Gell to be a member of the Corporation, vice Captain W. P. Walshe, resigned.

Speaking to Captain Walshe's resignation, Dr. Cowasji remarked that the Corporation would be found wanting in doing their duty towards a worthy member of their body if they did not place on record the valued and valuable services rendered by him successively to the late Bench of Justices, the late Town Council, the Standing Committee, and the Corporation. They ought to record their sense of the appreciation of those valuable services and their gratefulness to one who brought his zeal, energy and strong common-sense to bear on all questions brought before the Corporation for consideration and decision. (Applause.)

A resolution expressing these views was passed.

DR. BLANEY'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Corporation next proceeded to elect a member to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Blaney retiring from the Joint Schools Committee at the end of last year.

In accordance with a notice of motion, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that Mr. Dinshah Wacha be elected to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposal.

Mr. Budrudin Kur was surprised to hear the Hon. Mr. Javerilal move a proposition displacing Dr. Blaney from the Committee, when they all knew that Dr. Blaney had not resigned, but was willing to serve on the Committee if re-elected. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kur accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that Dr. Blaney be re-elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas expressed his great surprise at the unusual course proposed tobe pursued by Mr. Javerilal, who moved the election of a gentleman other that Dr. Blaney, who had served on the Committee with much zeal and ability and who was still ready to serve on it with equal zeal if the Corporation only re-elected him. The services of the veteran councillor need not be recapitulated since the highest tribute which the city could pay and the highest honour that could be conferred had already been bestowed on Dr. Blaney. He did not think it was in any way prudent on the part of Mr. Javerilal to seek to cast a slur or stigma on him at the close of a most brilliant and unselfish career by proposing another gentlman in place of one who had served on the Committee so well and was willing to serve for another period allowed by law. Dr. Viegas used strong words because he felt strongly on the subject, and he hoped that the Corporation would see their way to re-elect Dr. Blaney in justice and fairness to that gentleman.

Mr. Wacha remarked that he was the bone of contention, but he did not know anything about his nomination until he saw the notice of motion given by Mr. Javerilal to that effect. Nobody would be more pleased than himself to see Dr. Blaney (who had done so much for the education of the city and who himself had maintained the "Ragged School" for a number of years) re-elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee. He felt great pleasure in retiring in favour of Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. F. Unwalla pointed out that Mr. Javerilal's proposal was the result of some misunderstanding, and that gentleman would do well in withdrawing his motion in favour of Mr. Kur's amendment.

Mr. Javerilal withdrawing his proposal, Mr. Kur's amendment was carried, and Dr. Blaney was re-elected.

LONG CONTRACT PERIODS.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Dr Bhalchandra proposed that sanction should be given to the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Bhojabhoy Alarakhia, the lowest tender received, for the supply of hay, grass and grain, etc., for a period of three years, at rates mentioned in the contract deed. Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that it was more advantageous to enter into a three years' contract than one.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinath moved an amendment to the effect that the tender be accepted for three years, reserving to the Municipality the right of cancelling the contract before the expiry of that period should the present arrangement of maintaining bullocks be done away with.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved another amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with an expression of opinion that the contract should be for one year only.

A long discussion ensued on the subject, in the course of which it was pointed out that the Corporation should not as far as posssible enter into contracts for a longer period than twelve months. Contracts for long periods savoured of speculative transactions, and they should be discouraged as far as possible. On a division Mr. Wacha's amendment was carried by a majority.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the chairman of the Standing Committee, in placing the Budget before the Corporation, said:—In placing the Budget Estimate of the income and expenditure for 1896-97 framed and finally approved by the Standing Committee under section 126 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 before you for your consideration, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Corporation, and I will state the reason for my congratulations. In the history of the Municipal Corporation it is for the first time after nearly a period of eleven years that the Corporation and through them the rate-payers of Bombay have the satisfaction to learn that the Budget Estimate of income and expenditure for the next year almost equi-balance each other. (Hear, hear.) In fact the deficit of Rs. 17,000, which I shall allude to later on, might be considered to be nominal and is sure to be converted into a surplus at the close of the next year. When Mr. Snow, the Acting Commissioner, presented his Budget Estimates for 1896-97 to the Standing Committee for their consideration, he stated that according to his estimates there would be a deficit of Rs. 82,000, and he observed moreover that proposals for increase in pay, increased strength of establishment, etc., for extended service were submitted by various heads of departments, which together with the increased provisions of over a lakh and a-half for Police, Debts, and Investments of Interests, Realizations, on Sinking and Insurance, etc., funds, aggregrated nearly five lakhs of rupees, but having regard to the principle laid down by the Standing Committee, and approved of by the Corporation that the normal expenditure should as far as practicable never be allowed to exceed the normal income, he only allowed the increase which he considered absolutely necessary in the interests of the Municipality. I have already said that it is for the first time after eleven years, that the Budget Estimate of income equi-balance that of expenditure. In fact, during the past twenty years with the single exception of 1884-85, the expenditure invariably exceeded the revenue, and the deficits averaged fully 2·34 lakhs per annum, and yet, strange to say, the actuals accounts of each year showed a surplus. It has been uniformly the practice to under-estimate revenue and over-estimate expenditure and thus frighten the Corporation at the time of the consideration of each annual Budget Estimate with heavy deficits. In spite of this fact additional grants were obtained for expenditure from the Corporation each year. The average of these extra grants was five lakhs per annum, but in the year they 1884-85, were eleven lakhs; 1886-87, ten lakhs; 1887-88, eighteen lakhs; 1888-89, eight lakhs; and 1889-90, six lakhs. Were these grants justified by the requirements of the Municipality? The actual expenditure and surplus of each year decidedly show that they were not. In five out of ten years the expenditure was less than originally estimated although additional grants were obtained during these years:—

Year	Budget Estimate	Additional grants	Additional expenditure	Less than the Budget Estimate	Less than the total net grants
	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs	lakhs
1880-81	31·77	2·70	30·57	1·20	2·50
1883-84	38·03	4·54	37·15	1·00	5·41

In some cases where large additional grants where asked for, they were never spent. Thus in the

Year	Budget Estimate lakhs	Net Additional Grant lakhs	Total lakhs	Expenditure lakhs
1887-88	46·90	17·62	64·52	58·12

In the year 1888-89 the additional grants were eleven lakhs, the Budget estimate 50·50 lakhs, out of which only 41·76 lakhs were spent, that is to say, 3·7 lakhs less than the original estimate, and 13·19 lakhs less than the total grants. It is not strange that such financing was systematically allowed by the Corporation year after year? Any reasonable person would have thought that one or two at the utmost three years' experience was enough for any Municipal Com-

missioner to prepare more satisfactory Budget Estimates. What was the necessity of taking more from the tax-payers than actual requirements? It was really transgressing the fundamental principles of public finance. I give a table comparing the actual surplus with the estimated deficit for ten years in lakhs of rupees :—

	Budget Deficit	Actual Surplus	Actual Deficit
1880-81	0·89	1·92	..
1881-82	2·60	0·74	..
1882-83	4·38	—	0·41
1883-84	2·47	0·21	—
1884-85	0·17	3·22	..
1885-86	2·50	4·07	...
1886-87	0·82	7·25	...
1887-88	2·39	—	6·48
1888-89	3·03	..	3·35
1889-90	3·22	2·99	...
Total	23·07	20·51	9·24
		9·24	
Net Surplus		11·27	

Thus during ten years a total Budget Deficit of 23·07 lakhs was converted into a total actual surplus of 11·27 lakhs. During these ten years Revenue was under-estimated and expenditure grossly exaggerated showing a credit of 34·34 lakhs, i. e., on an average the Corporation obtained from the rate-payers three and a-half lakhs more than their actual requirements. During the subsequent five years the Budget Deficits amounted to 18·48 lakhs and the net surpluses aggregated to 8·13 lakhs, i.e., 26·21 lakhs more were obtained from the rate-payers than were actually required, giving a grand total of 60·95 lakhs in fifteen years. It is for these reasons that the Corporation and the rate-payers should thank Mr. Snow heartily for having had the courage and the good sense to submit Budget Estimates which balance income with expenditure. (Applause.) Thus it will be seen that our present Municipal Commissioner has shown wise judgment and sound practical common-sense by respecting the general opinion of the Corporation and the Standing Committee as to the great desirability of equi-balancing the normal expenditure with the normal revenue, and you will all agree with me in congratulating our Commissioner who has thus given effect to the principles enunciated by the Standing Committee, and shown an "economic conscience." (Hear, hear, and applause.) I trust that this will not be the only and the last occasion when these principles will be adhered to and that there will be no departure from them in the future and that it will be the rule and not the exception. I will now go into the details of the Budget Estimates I have the honour to present. The "Opening Balance" for the year 1896-97 is estimated at Rs. 18,90,000 after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1895-96. This is arrived at thus :—

	Rs.
Estimated Closing Balance for 1895-96	17,04,134
Actual Opening Balance in excess of the estimated Balance on the 1st April, 1895	4,89,621
Revenue for 1895 better than estimate from taxes and rates	1,00,000
Sale of Surplus Land	25,000
Savings on expenditure grants for 1895-96 Debt	20,000
Other Minor grants	10,000
Grand Total	23,48,755
Deduct— Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November 1895, exclusive of advances for loan work, &c.	2,97,800
Add—Reserve Stock for probable extra grants to the end of the current financial year including Rs 1,00,000 for extra Police charges	1,60,955
Or a total of	4,58,756
Opening balance for 1896-97, including the one lakh required by law	18,90,000

This opening balance is proposed to be utilized as follows :—

	Rs.
Reserve Balance as required by the Municipal Act	1,00,000
To meet the deficit in 1896-97	6,968
To keep invested as surplus Balance to meet similar deficits in 1897-98 and subsequent years	17,85,022

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

The Income for the year is estimated at Rs. 65,65,700 as against Rs. 62,34,300 for the current financial year. There is an increase in this under several heads, Thus :—

Items.	Increase.
General Tax	Rs. 40,470
Fire Tax	2,530
Wheel Tax and Tolls	10,000
Town Duties	1,13,000
Tobacco Duty	2,300
Halalkhor Tax	25,000
Water Tax	85,000
Land Conveyance and Music	750
Property and Miscellaneous	51,900

A falling off of Rs. 650 is anticipated under streets and buildings. Thus the total Revenue for 1896-97 is estimated to be Rs. 3,31,400 more than that of the current year. I quite agree with the remarks made by Mr. Wacha on previous occasions with regard to under-estimating the income. No doubt there appear good reasons to think that the revenue under the different heads should be estimated at the actual figures of the current year with the average annual increment on the basis of the last ten years. But the Standing Committee thought it safe after a careful scrutiny to accept the figures presented to them by the Commissioner, so that no difficulty may arise on account of any untoward circumstances.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 65,72,668. The increase in expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,17,502 and is detailed thus :—

Item.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.
Standing Committee and Corporation	508	...
General Office	2,700	...
Municipal Commissioner's Personal Office Establishment	...	1,428
Assessment and Collection	6,512	..
Licensing Establishment	1,008	..
Drainage	228	..
Water-works	33,633	..
Public Health	37,756	...
Account and expenditure Audit establishment	352	...
Revenue and Refund Audit Office	720	...
Fire Brigade	...	6,581
Public Gardens	1,089	...
Public Works	2,052	...
Municipal Debt	45,574	..
Pensions and Gratuities	5,000	...
Police Charges	1,00,000	...
Investment of Interest realised on Sinking and Insurance &c., Funds	14,200	..

These increases in the several departments include promotions to deserving officer and additional grants to meet the exigencies of the department concerned with a view to rendering them more effective. The Standing Committee has deemed it their duty to consider favourably the recommendations of the Commissioner for promotions to deserving officers and subordinates such as the Special Drainage Engineer, the Drainage Engineer, the Architectural Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, the Superintendent of Licenses, the Veterinary Inspector and Assistant Inspector, and has in the majority of cases sanctioned them. The Joint Stock Committee requested the Commissioner to enter an additional contribution from the Municipality of Rs. 50,000 for the provision of improved school accommodation, but the amount has not been entered in the estimates, and it will be for the Corporation to decide whether they are prepared to accept the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposition in this behalf and to incur loan charges to the extent demanded. The Loan Works Statement only include works authorized to be carried out of already sanctioned loans, and it is not proposed to carry out any more loan works during the ensuing year by raising a fresh loan. Mr. Snow will, however, hereafter submit separate proposals to carry out specially urgent works at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs out of savings already accrued on the different loan works. In accordance with Resolution No. 6104, of 5th September last, Mr. Snow's estimates under the head of "New Works" included "proportionate cost of office for the A Ward" (Drainage Inspector) "in Mint Road, Rs. 2,200," provision for "offices for the Building and Road Inspectors, A Ward, on the Municipal Land" in the same road, Rs. 17,474, and for "Ward office and quarters for Water Inspector," Rs. 12,878 and Rs. 4,335 for constructing a shop thereat; total Rs. 36,887. During the discussion of the Budget Estimates, however, Mr. Snow informed the Standing Committee that, in order to carry out the principle of balancing income and expenditure as far as possible, his opinion was that the Corporation might be recommended to postpone the building of these proposed offices and quarters, under which arrangement the estimate for new works might be reduced to Rs. 48,218 which would still provide for the erection of the experimental shop on the land in question. If this reduction was agreed to the result would be that, adding the difference Rs. 32,552, to the reductions already effected, the total expenditure on all heads would be reduced to Rs. 65,83,668, or Rs. 17,968 only in excess of the total estimate of income Rs. 65,65,700. The Committee, entirely concurring with Mr. Snow therefore, entered the estimate for new works at Rs. 48,218; and at their meeting held on the 4th ultimo, the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction Mr. Snow's proposal for entering into a contract for the supply of grain, hay, and other fodder for a period of three yerrs, under which arrangement there will be a yearly saving of about Rs. 11,000 on the prices for the current year. Deducting the Rs. 11,000 from the Rs. 17,968 the estimated total expenditure of 1896-97 is thus only Rs. 6,968 in excess of the estimated income, and the Committee have great pleasure in submitting to the Corporation the estimates for the New Year, under such exceptionally satisfactory conditions.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 18,83,032, or over 17¾ lakhs above the minimum required by law as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,89,000
Income	65,65,700
	84,55,700
Less—Expenditure	65,72,668
Closing Balance	18,82,032

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, after making a few preliminary remarks, gave notice of his intention to move at the next meeting that the income side of the budget estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee for revision.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney the debate on the Budget was adjourned until Thursday next.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

WAR OR WIRE-PULLING?

THE London papers of Wednesday (Dec. 18) were crowded with accounts of the remarkable phase on which the Venezuela Question had suddenly entered. President Cleveland, on Dec. 17, sent to Congress a Message, remarkable in its length and its language, reviewing the negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and asserting that the enforcement of the "Monroe docrine," upon which the "case" for the United States is fonuded, is important for their peace and safety as a nation. The salient passages of this message are appended :—

The doctrine upon which we stand (writes President Cleveland) is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of Government. It was intended to apply to every state of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among Governments of the Old Word and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern for our people and their Government. It is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European Power by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighbouring Republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extend, such European Power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of Government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

The principle for which we contend may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is someting we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned; and when the United States, is a suiter before the higher tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or no we present claims which justice and that code of law can find to be right and valid. The Monroe dootrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected, its just claims enforced. Assuming that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. An inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in suport of the claims of both parties. In order that such examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a Commission, to be appointed by an Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"A WILFUL AGGRESSION."

When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its right and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of Government jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

In Making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred and keenly realise all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction, that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilisation and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows supine submission to wrong and injustice and a consequent loss of national self-respect and honour, beneath which are shielded and defended the people's safety and greatness.

President Cleveland's Message was received with cheers in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

LORD SALISBURY'S DESPATCH.

The despatches to which President Cleveland's message is the sequel are given in the "London Gazette" of Dec. 17, and were published at length in the "Times" of the 18th. Mr. Olney's despatch alone occupies a page of the "Times." Lord Salisbury's two rejoinders, both of Nov. 26, fill together a little over four columns.

"FRONTIER WHICH BELONGED TO US BEFORE VENEZUELA EXISTED."

Lord Salisbury begins by pointing out that the Monroe doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of another nation, and that it has undergone a very notable development, the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differing widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author. The Prime Minister describes the state of affairs existing sev nty years ago when President Monroe propounded his doctrine, and then continues:—

But the dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any Holy Alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American Continent, and there is no danger of any European State treating any part of the American Continent as a fit object for European colonisation. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and the Republic of Venezuela are neighbours, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps, other parts of her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonisation by a European Power of any portion of America. It is not a question of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of Government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the Throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela ame into existence. . . . The Government of the United States lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe, when he opposed the imposition of European systems, or the renewal of European colonisation, confers upon them the right of demanding that when a European Power has a frontier difference with a South American community, the European Power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olney states that, unless her Majesty's Government accede to this demand, it will "greatly embarrass the future relations between Great Britain and the United States." Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a Protectorate over Mexico or the states of Central and South America.

"AMERICAN QUESTIONS ARE FOR AMERICAN DECISION."

Mr. Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision," even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe (which it does not), cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations. The Government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent States for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those States simply because they are situated in the Western hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chili or to Peru, and that the circumstance may give them the right of interference; but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China and Japan, and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other. Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law; and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands, and the arguments by which it is supported, in the despatch under reply. In defence of it he says: "That distance and 3000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them.

THE "UNNATURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA."

And, again :—"Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the Powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada; between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad; between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana are "inexpedient and unnatural." President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his doctrine; but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and American State is so obvious that it "will hardly be denied." Her Majesty's Government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her Crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western hemisphere is both natural and expedient. They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States who possess dominion in the Western hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another. This controversy has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the inconsiderate action of the Venezuelan Government in breaking off relations with her Majesty's Government, and its settlement has been correspondingly delayed; but her Majesty's Government have not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an early date.

The House of Representatives, on Dec. 18, unanimously passed a bill appropriating 100,000dol. for the proposed Venezuelan Commission. A suggestion by a Mr. Boutelle that the bill should be referred to a Committee found no support. In the Senate, on Dec. 18, Senator Chandler presented a bill for strengthening the military armament of the country. The measure directs the President to provide an additional 1,000,000 rifles for the infantry, 1000 pieces of field artillery, and fort guns not exceeding 5000 in number. The bill further authorises 100,000,000dol. to be appropriated for this purpose. The bill was referred to the Committee on military affairs. The "Daily News'" New York correspondent describes the action of Congress as a concession to popular sentiment; and says it is believed the policy of the Commission will be to extend their inquiry until they can safely report that Venezuela has no case. The "Times'" New York correspondent says it is already evident that American opinion is far from being unanimous for President Cleveland's new policy. Already public opinion is divided; and the very classes who were the President's best friends are the least disposed to follow him in his present adventure. A number of legal authorities throughout the United States, whose opinions have been collected, are adverse to the position taken up by President Cleveland. At the same time there is a violent explosion of long-pent-up Jingoism.

President Cleveland has (says the "Times'" New York correspondent) totally disappointed that great body of his friends and supporters who believed in his soberness of judgment and in his resolve to resist Jingo clamour. They sorrowfully admit their mistake. They recognise in him the Arch-Jingo of all. They recollect rather late that, on the eve of earlier Presidential elections, he played to a Jingo gallery, that he sent Lord Sackville his passports, seemed ready to provoke trouble about Samoa, and issued his Canada retaliation proclamation. When President Cleveland's present manifesto is scrutinised it is seen that he has left loopholes and taken precautions for delay, as if to make sure that the patriotic impulses to which he appeals should not burn out during the next six months, or perhaps ten.

All the journals outside New York approve the President's message, but in general terms.

The New York "World" calls the message "A Grave Blunder," and says:—"The preposterous nature of this Jingo Bugaboo may be sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and British Columbia on our very border. England is not a foreign nation in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory in this continent than we do, and was here before we were a nation. If she had the hostile intentions which the President's words impute to her, did she need to wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela with a hybrid race to assail us or menace our Republican institutions? The assumption is absurd, and with it falls the structure of ponderously patriotic rhetoric reared upon it by the President."

The "New York Herald" and "Sun" speak with caution, and anticipate a pacific settlement; the "Times" and "Tribune" support the President.

The "Boston Herald" says :—"The position taken up is the first step in a new and dangerous path, the end of which cannot be foreseen."

Congress will adjourn to-day (Dec. 20) for a fortnight. By a singular coincidence (says the "Standard's" New York correspondent) the telegraph cable via the French Antilles is interrupted, and communication with Venezuela is now only possible via the British West Indies and the Panama Railway Co.

The suggestion that party interests are involved in tha Presidential Message is touched on by the New York correspondent of the "Daily News" :—

"The President's Message was received with astonishment by his best friends and supporters, and bewilderment by the Jingoes, who fear he has stolen their thunder. Impartial judges look upon it as a mere political manœuvre, designed to secure for the President and his party whatever advantage may lie in the subject for use in next year's Presidential campaign. Many persons believe it indicates the desire of the President to be again a candidate, but this is doubted by others, who think he is acting in the supposed interest of his party, not wishing to see it defeated upon his retirement and as a consequence of his policy."

The "Times'" correspondent points out that neither President Cleveland nor Mr. Olney is a diplomatist :—

"Neither is familiar with diplomatic usages; neither uses language in precisely the sense in which a trained diplomatist would use it. Such phrases as occur toward the end of the Message would be impossible in Europe unless the Power employing them had made up its mind that war was inevitable. The same conclusion cannot be drawn with equal confidence from President Cleveland's language. It means, no doubt, much, but probably not all that a reader accustomed to the careful wording and delicate shading of European documents would infer."

A rumour is current in London to the effect that Lord Salisbury took steps to learn the opinion of Continental Governments before forwarding his despatch. It should be stated that Lord Salisbury has no official congnisance of President Cleveland's Message, no copy of this having reached him. He will therefore, make no reply to it. The President's method is in opposition to all recognised rules of diplomatic procedure.

The leading German and French papers express sympathy with England. The "Temps," after speaking of the crime against humanity and civilisation that a war between Great Britain and the United States would be, declares it to be inadmissible that Great Britain should yield to the arrogant pretensions of the Message. In the "Figaro," the Anglophobe "Jacques Saint Cere" declares that France cannot, with clear hands, stultify her own dispute with Brazil by supporting President Cleveland's attitude. The "National Zeituna" describes President Cleveland's demand as "a mere farce"; and the "Kolnische Zeitung" says Mr. Cleveland has diminished the credit of his second Administration in the eyes of history. Great Britain (it adds) has the fullest moral and material rights to stand her own ground with courage; and it concludes: "It is natural that all the European Powers that have possessions in South America should stand by England." In Vienna the impression produced by the Message is described as one of "sheer amazement."

Home opinion, official, journalistic, and private, is absolutely unanimous. On every side amazement is expressed that a statesman from whom the British public has been accustomed to hear words of calm wisdom and sound information should suddenly have issued a document the tone of which is in defiance of all the accepted customs of diplomacy and international correspondence. The London Press and the provincial Press with one voice deplore the tone of the Message; express a firm conviction that better feeling will take care that a trumpery dispute like this does not plunge the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into what would be nothing better than civil war; but at the same time offer, regardless of party, support to Lord Salisbury in the course he has taken.

The Stock Exchange and Continental Bourses have been affected.

The debate in the Senate on President Cleveland's Commission Bill began on Dec 19 and was adjourned till next day, when it is probable it may be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. During the debate several Senators declared that the situation did not mean war, but the dignity of the United States demanded that the Monroe doctrine should be maintained. The Republican Senators held an informal Conference yesterday, at which the opinion was expressed that Mr. Cleveland was getting to much credit for his recent Message. They resolved that he should not be unrestricted in the appointment of the Venezuelan Commissioners; that the Commission should be directed to report promptly, so as to get rid of the matter before the Presidential Election campaign commences; and, finally, the Republican leaders determined to present their views to the people in an address. The views of twenty-eight out of forty-five Governors of states have been consulted by telegraph, and all but two declare in favour of the President and his Jingo policy. The New York "Sun" which has been bitterly hostile to President Cleveland, came out yesterday with a vehement article supporting his attitude; but the "World" remains firm in its opposition, and the "Tribune," which sustained the President on Wednesday was critical yesterday. The effect of Mr. Cleveland's move on business has (says a "Times'" telegram,) been disastrous. Financial enterprises have come to a standstill, and the money lost to the United States is already reckoned by millions. A meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has been convened for next week to consider the President's Message, "because there is a strong feeling of dissent among the representatives of business interests from its wisdom or propriety." One of its former Presidents has spoken of Mr. Cleveland's Message as "a blunder and a crime." Several influential New York bankers and other business men strongly condemn the Message.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent states that one German paper characterises President Cleveland as having tried to obtain in his shirt-sleeves what European nations sought to secure in evening dress.

STATEMENT BY SIR M. HICKS BEACH.

Sir M. Hicks Beach, M. P., speaking at a dinner at Bristol last night, alluded to the prominence which foreign affairs had lately assumed, remarking that nations, like individuals, should observe three rules—to use no provoking language, not to be easily provoked, and to keep their heads cool. He did not think England could be charged with having in recent years played an aggressive part, but they were bound to maintain their rights. Grave news had been received from the United States, but they should not exaggerate its gravity. He doubted if any people on their side of the Atlantic wanted war, and he believed, with confidence, that when the true facts became known, the result would be happy, peaceful, and honourable to both parties.

SPEECH BY MR. BAYARD.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, speaking, on Dec. 18, at the dinner of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, alluded to the community of race and of language between the peoples of England and America, and said he could never believe that anything could occur that would create a division between nations that had inherited so many interests in common.

A CANADIAN VIEW.

The "Times'" Ottawa correspondent telegraphed on Dec. 18 :—"The Canadian Press applauds Lord Salisbury's stand with reference to the Venezuela affair and says that President Cleveland's pretensions must be resisted. The Dominion Government is urged to look to the matter of Canadian defences, so as to be prepared for invasion."

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW ON THE PROBABLE RESULTS OF WAR.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, in the course of an interview, is reported to have said :—

In the event of trouble between the United States and England, Russia would be with us, but the rest of the European Powers would be against us. France, Germany, and Spain have interests in the West Indies that prevent their taking any active part. If there should happen to be war between this country and Great Britain these four results would follow. In the first place, we should conquer Canada. In the second place, our cruisers would break up the commercial trade of Great Britain and cause enormous damage to her commerce on the sea, and as a consequence serious industrial conditions would naturally ensue within her borders. In the third place, our unprotected coasts would lay us open to great damage, our principal cities would be shelled and burned, our securities and financial obligations would shrink in value to a great extent, and a third of the industries of this country would go into bankruptcy. In the fourth place, the distance of England from our shores puts us in a safe position, so far as the interior of our country is concerned. The ease with which our troops can be mobilized is a guarantee against the fear of invasion.

A STOCK EXCHANGE "JOKE."

A telegram from members of the London Stock Exchange was sent to the New York Stock Exchange, on Dec. 18, expressing the hope that in the event of hostilities care would be taken to prevent excursion steamers from hampering the British war-ships.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the reply of the New York Stock Exchange is as follows :—"We hope your war-ships are better than your yachts."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr M W Fox-Strangways, B C S	Major W H Young
Mr M G Simpson, B	Major R B Adams
Mr J J Allen, B	Capt F C Colomb
Mr H J Landon, Bo	Capt G F Rowcroft
Col W H Wilkins	Capt W H M Stewart
Col H V Hunt	Lieut A W N Raven
Lt-Col Fitz L Farrant	Lieut H H Southey
Lt-Col E H Fitzherbert	Surg-Lt-Col J Scully
Lt-Col B H Pollard	Surg-Major A F Sargent

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Harrison, B C S, leave commuted to 12 mos, M C	Lt-Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, 6 mos
Mr W R G Moir, B C S, 6 mos	Major E A Barclay, 6 mos
Mr R G P McDonnell, B, 4 mos	Major J G Downing, 6 mos
Mr H P K Skipton, B, 18 mos	Capt S G D Smith, 37 days
Mr H A Stuart, M C S	Capt L J Howell, 3 days
Mr E V Mackay, Bo, 5 mos	Capt D M Thompson, 6 mos
Mr G McHarrison, Bo, 4 mos	Capt R F Sorsbie, 6 mos
Mr M D Mackenzie, Bo, leave commuted to 18 mos, M C	Capt E H Hemming, 6 mos
Lt-Col H A Abbott, 4 days	Lieut A H D Creagh, 4 mos
	Lieut R L Morris, 3 mos
	Lieut R J Bentinck, 6 mos
	Lieut W G Windham, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO INDIA.

Mr T W Holderness, B C S	Major G Davidson
Mr L J Kershaw, B C S	Major C F Stevens
Mr J H Cuming, B C S	Capt L J Howell
Mr A Peyton, B	Lieut W B Powell
Mr M C C Poole, B	Lieut H G Joly de Lotbiniere
Mr T L O'Flynn, B	Lieut H S de Brett
Mr G H Hunt, M	Lieut J C C Angelo
Lieut-Col O C Radford	Lieut G R Hearn

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 13.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt. H. Fitz-Lyddon Farrant. To be Captain.—Lieut. J. F. Barry. To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. H. W. Marsden, from the West Indian Regt.; A. B. Souter, from the Devonshire Regt.; E. W. M'K. Ballantine, from the South Wales Borderers; N.S. Coghill, from the Royal Scots; A. W. Chitty, from the Gloucestershire Regt.; Sec. Lieuts. H. M. Turton, from the Scottish Rifles; E. W. Costello, and B. F. R. Holdbrooke.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—P. A. Weir, P. J. Freyer, M. D., P. de Haga Haig, J. Lewtas, M. D., and J. O'Neil, M. D. Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.—J. J. Pratt and R. Shore. M. D. Madras Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—E. Ferrand and F. H. Pedroza. Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.—W. B. Bannerman, M.D., and H. Thomson.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—J. W. Clarkson and J. Parker, M. D. Surgeon-Captain to be Surgeon-Major.—C. J. Sarkies.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers :—

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col H. B. Purves and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. M. Courtney.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the following officer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List :—

Lieut. G. A. L. Buchanan, I. S. C.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India :—

Brevet-Col. F. Ventries, Essex Regt., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Col. H. S. Tandy, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command; Major J. P. W. Spankie, I. S. C., to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General, vice Major W. Lambert, promoted; Capt. H. B. B. Watkis, I. S. C., to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Lieut.-Col. B. Duff, appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India; Capt. L. H. Vidal, I. S. C. to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt. R. I. Scallon D. S. O., who has vacated; Capt. O. B. S. F. Shore, I. S. C., to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Capt. J. E. Nixon, who has vacated; Capt. H.R. Mead, I. S. C., to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Capt. V. A. M. Wilson, deceased; Capt. R. C. Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be A. D. C. to Major-Gen. R. Blundell-Hollinshed-Blundell, commanding a first-class district, vice Captain B. Upperton, deceased.—"London Gazette."

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in November last for admission to the R. M. A., Woolwich. Marks as appended :—

Lewis, H L	11186	Leggett, W N	9111
Field, W R	10394	Cuninghame, E W M	9032
Green, A F U	10306	Nutt, C R	9022
Bell, A H	10203	West, A H D	8982
Bushell, F H	10059	Cunningham, A B	8973
Bartley-Denniss, G B	10036	Turner, A J	8945
Hackworth, H L	9818	Szczepanski, H C	8925
Haywood, A H W	9652	Jackson, B B L	8856
Winterbotham, H St J L	9631	Rathbone, H E F	8813
Hobbs, R F A	9609	Spicer, P L	8758
Butler, B A B	9605	Molesworth, E K	8733
Thompson Pegge, J F	9537	Allardyce, J G B	8733
Mathews, W V D	9480	Mellor, J	8727
Grind, J E S	9412	Harrison, A H	8687
Inglis, C E	9321	Mallock, C H	8581
Thomson, R G	9290	Scott, J W	8579
Bartley, S C	9217	Cameron, O S	8559
Jackson, L M	9176	Norton, W H	8527
Browne, C M	9173	Farrant, H	8506
Cooke, G S C	9131	Reid, J F	8470

REIGN OF TERROR IN ARMENIA.

TURKISH METHODS AND MOTIVES.

EMBRACING ISLAM AT THE SWORD'S POINT.

THE "Times" Constantinople correspondent, in a telegram dated Dec. 18, says that according to the plan of agreement the Ambassadors should now be occupied in watching the execution of the reform scheme, but the word has no meaning in the present condition of the Armenian provinces. The Porte is in great financial straits. The Treasury is empty, and the Ottoman Bank declines to go on making advances on assignments of revenue over which it has no effective control. Provincial governors and military commanders are pressing for remittances.

A Reuter's despatch from Constantinople (Dec. 18) says it is recognised on all sides that the Powers cannot remain inactive in view of the intolerable position of affairs. The discontent among the Turks is daily increasing. The Sultan has ordered three first-class corvettes to be anchored in the vicinity of the newly-arrived despatch vessels. Disquieting reports are to hand from the Consuls in Crete.

The London "Daily News" of Dec. 17 published a lengthy letter from a correspondent "whose knowledge of what is going on in Asia Minor is beyond question," reviewing at length the events in Armenia and examining the motives and the methods of the Turks. The writer essays to show that the massacres have been, with four exceptions of consequence, confined to the provinces where reforms were to be executed, and that they began at the moment when it seemed that the Sultan must at last yield to the Powers and accept the scheme submitted by them. In the course of this letter the writer says :—

THE AREA OF BLOODSHED.

With only four exceptions of consequence, the massacres have been confined to the territory of the six provinces where reforms were to be instituted. The only places where outrages occurred outside of the six provinces were in the flourishing seaboard city of Trebizond, in Marash and Aintab, and in Cæsarea.

TURKEY'S REPLY TO EUROPE.

The massacre in Trebizond occurred just before the Sultan was at last compelled to consent to the scheme of reforms. The massacre is Turkey's real reply to the demands of Europe. When the news of the first massacre reached Constantinople, a high Turkish official remarked to one of the Ambassadors that massacre was like the small-pox—they must all have it, but they wouldn't need to have it the second time. Even the Sultan, when striving to avoid assent to the scheme of reforms, told the Ambassadors that troubles might ensue.

NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIMS.

These were almost exclusively Armenians. Special care has also been taken to avoid injury to the subjects of foreign nations. In Marash three school buildings belonging to the American Mission were looted and one building was burned, but the houses and the Girls' College occupied by Americans were not touched. In Kharput the school buildings and houses belonging to the American Mission were plundered and eight buildings were burned, but none of the Americans were hurt, though shots were fired at two of them. In this place and in Marash, had the fanatical Moslems not been restrained by special orders, they would probably have killed the Americans, since they regarded the Americans in those centres of educational and religious work as the chief agents in enlightening and elevating those whom they wished to keep as their docile and unambitious subjects and serfs.

MURDER REDUCED TO A SYSTEM.

With slight exceptions the method has been to kill within a limited period the largest number of Armenians—men of business capacity and intelligence—and to beggar their families by robbing them as far as possible of their property. Hence in almost every place the massacres have been perpetrated during the business hours.

In several places where the Armenians had shut their shops and stores they were induced by the assurances and promises of the authorities to open them just before the massacres began. In Diarbekir, not satisfied with th killing and plundering, the Moslems also burned the shops; and in Erzeroum and Sivas they looted many houses. In every place the perpetrators were the resident Moslem population, reinforced in Baiburt and vicinity by the Mohammedan Lazes from the south-easterly section of Asia Minor bordering on the Black Sea; in the provinces of Erzeroum, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Kharput, and Sivas the Turks were reinforced by the Kurds, and in the province of Sivas by the Kurds and Circassians; while in the city of Erzeroum the chief perpetrators were the Sultan's soldiers and officers, who began the dreadful work at the sound of a bugle, and desisted, for the most part, when the bugle signalled to them to stop. In Kharput also the soldiers took a prominent part, firing specially on the buildings of the American Mission with Martini-Henry rifles and Krupp cannon. A shell from one of the cannon burst in the house of the American missionary, Dr. Barnum. In most places the killing was by the Turks. The surprised and unarmed Armenians made little or no resistance, and where some undertook to defend themselves, they suffered the more. The killing was done with guns, revolvers, swords, clubs, pickaxes, and every conceivable weapon, and many of the dead were horribly mangled. The dead were generally stripped and dragged to the Armenian cemeteries, where the surviving Armenians were compelled to bury them in huge trenches, as in Erzeroum, where over 500, and in Sivas, where over 800, naked and mutilated bodies were covered with earth in one grave. The plundering was perpetrated with the most remorseless cruelty. But the chief refinement of cruelty was inflicted on the inhabitants of hundreds of villages upon whom the Kurds came down like the hordes of Tamerlane, and robbed the villagers of their flocks and herds, stripped them of their clothing, and carried away their bedding, cooking utensils, and even the little stores of provisions which the poor villagers had with infinite care and toil laid up for the severities of a rigorous winter. Worst of all is the bitter cry that comes from every quarter that the Turks and Kurds seized and carried off hundreds of Christian women and girls. The numbers killed in the massacres thus far, in less than two tmonhs' time, is estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000—almost entirely the well-to-do capable, intelligent men of the Armenian population in the six provinces. The amount of property stolen from their prostrate subjects by the Moslems in estimated at £10,000,000.

THE MOTIVE OF THE TURKS.

This is apparent to the superficial observer. The scheme of reforms devolved civil office, judgeships, and police participation on Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans in the six provinces, according to the population of each element of the locality.

This was a bitter pill to those Manommedan Turks who had ruled the Armenians with a rod of iron for 500 years. Hence the resolution of the Turks was soon taken. It was to diminish the number of the Armenians—by dealing a vital blow at those most capable of taking a part in any scheme of reconstruction; and, secondly, by leaving as many as possible to die by starvation, exposure, sickness, and terror during the rigors of winters. But did not the Turk fear the intervention of Christian Europe? Not much. And they had right not to fear very much, for did not 400,000,000 of Christian witness, last year the slaughter in Sassoun of some thousands of Armenians by Turks and Kurds, without extorting from the responsible Turkish authorities the punishment of a single man engaged in the diabolical works, or even the slightest indemnity for the utterly impoverished survivors? Nay more, has not the Sultan laughed Europe to scorn by decorating Zekki Pasha, commander of the troops engaged in the carnage, and Bakri Pasha, the formar cruel Governor of Van? And have not the Kurds been again permitted to rob the survivors of the Sassoun massacre, and even to destroy the little huts put up by British charity during the past summer?

A REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY.

But the refinement of cruelty appears in this, that, while the Turkish authorities have thus deliberately aimed to exterminate, as far as possible, the Armenian element in the six provinces, they have attempted to cover up their needs by the most colossal lying and misrepresentation. By the publication of mendacious telegrams from provincial authorities they have tried to make Europe and America believe that the Armenians have provoked these massacres by attacks on Moslem wroshippers during their hours of prayer and by other like acts of consummate folly. It is true that on Sept. 30 some four hundred young Armenians, contrary to the entreaties of the Armenian Patriarch and the orders of the police, attempted to take a well-worded p tition to the Grand Vizier in the main government building in Stamboul, and this precipitated a conflict; it is also true that the oppressed mountaineers of Zeitun captured a small garrison of Turkish soldiers, whom, however, they treated with humanity; it is likewise true that in various places small bands of Armenians, driven to desperation by the failure of Europe to secure the fulfilment of treaty stipulations in behalf of their people, have enraged the Turks by revolutionary attempts and the Turks have retaliated by imprisoning, torturing, and killing hundreds of Armenians, many of whom were innocent of any rebellious asts. The universal testimony of impartial foreign eye-witnesses is that, with the above exceptions, the Armenians have given no provocation, and that almost, if not quite, all the telegrams of the provincial authorities accusing the Armenians of provoking the massacres are sheer fabrications of names and dates. If the Armenians made attacks, where are the Turkish dead? For while the Armenian victims are numbered by the thousand, even the authorities have mentioned but a few as slain among the Turks, and those few were killed in only one or two places, and in self-defence, as at Diarbekir.

Is it probable that 7,000 unarmed and defenceless Armenians—sheep among wolves—would attack 23,000 Kurds and Turks in the city of Bitlis? Yet this was the charge of the Turkish authorities—a fitting device to cover up their bl ody work. Strangest of all, he who is the head of all authority in Turkey, and responsible above any and all others for the cold-blooded massacres and plundering of the past two months, writes a letter to Lord Salisbury, and pledges his word of honour that the reforms shal be carried out to the letter! The very refinement of imposition! And the six great Christian Powers of Europe still treat this man with infinite courtesy and defence, their representatives still dine at his table, and some of them still receive his decorations.

THE SPIRIT OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

Let it be borne in mind that all these dreadful atrocities are the truest and most perfect exhibition in this nineteenth century of the spirit of Mohammedanism.

It is but following the example of the Arab hordes of the seventh century in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Africa, and Europe. As then, so now, the alternative of the hated Christian is Islam, submission or death. This alternative has come directly to many Armenians in the recent massacres. Many souls have gone up as martyrs to their Christian faith, while hundreds, if not thousands, of Armenians have accepted circumcision as Mohammedans in order to save life and property. Indeed, it is said that the large Armenian village of Husenig, quite near to Kharput, and the inhabitants of a whole Armenian quarter in Kharput itself, from very terror professed to accept Mohammedanism. And the dreadful alternative of Islam or death was offered by those who have dazzled and deceived Europe with Hatti Shereefs and Hatti Humayouns, promulgating civil equality and religious liberty for their Christian subjects.

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is an utter mistake to suppose, as many Europeans have done, that the local authorities in the cities of Trebizond, Erzeroum, Erzinghan, Bitlis, Kharput, Arabkir, Sivas, Arnasia, Marsovan, Marash, Aintab, and Cæsarea could not have suppressed the fanatical Moslem mobs and restrained the Kurds. The fact is that the authorities generally looked on while the slaughter and pillage were going on, without raising a hand to stop it, save in one or two places, and everywhere the authorities did intervene and stop the slaughter when the limited period during which the Moslems were allowed to kill and rob had expired. At Marsovan the limit of time was four hours. Here, as in almost every city, the adult male Mussulmans performed their noonday prayer in their mosques, asking God to help them in their bloody work, and then rushed upon the Christians. Within less than four hours the merciful Governor of Marsovan, with soldiers and police, interfered and stopped the horrid work, but meanwhile 120 of the leading Armenian traders and business men had been killed, and their goods stolen. In several places the slaughter continued from noon till sunset or later. In every place, however, the carnage was stopped as soon as the authorities made an earnest effort to do so.

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMON TURK.

Nor let it be supposed that the Turks as such hate the Armenians as such. The Armenians have been for centuries the most submissive and profitable subjects, and they would still be most loyal if, instead of the increasingly oppressive policy of Sultan Abdul Hamid, their lives and honour and property had been even tolerably protected. All this many Turks know very well, and regret the cruel and utterly impolitic course of the present sovereign. The Turk as a man has many excellent qualities; it is his religion which at certain times, makes a devil of him. It is the very essence of Mohammedanism that the giaour has no right to live save in subjection. While assured of their power, the Turks treated the Armenians and their other Christian subjects, not with equality, but with a measure of toleration. It is Europe insisting on reforms for the Armenians which has enraged the Turks against the Armenians. If the scheme of reforms had had in view the sections of the country where the Greeks predominate, the Turks would have killed and robbed the Greeks as readily as they have killed and robbed the Amenians.

Is the war of the Greek revolution frgotten? Did not the Turkish soldiers in 1822, in the course of a few weeks, kill 23,000 Greeks on the island Scio? Did they not sell some 47,000, mostly women and children, into slavery? Did they not kill thousands of Catholic Christians in the district of the Lebanon and in Damascus in 1860? Did they not ruthlessly slaughter 15,000 Bulgarians in 1876? As formerly, so now, it is not a race fight at all; for the Mohammedan Turks cordially affiliate with the Mohammedan Slavs (formerly Christian) and with Kurds and Circassians and Lazes. It is a religious contention, and the Mohammedan Turks are resolved to keep their Christian subjects, of whatever nationality, under foot; and in case attempts of any kind are made to give the Christians real equality and participation in government the Turks will kill them one by one, or, occasionally, in open massacre, unless the Powers who intervene for the relief of the Christians do it with armed force. It is indeed too late for the Powers of Europe to stultify themselves any longer with Turkish promises.

The correspondent ends with a powerful appeal for help to the Governments of Europe and America.

SITUATION "APPALLING BEYOND DESCRIPTION."

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" in Constantinople describes in a telegram the manner in which Islamism is being imposed on the Christian population of Turkey in Asia. Thousands of Armenians (he says) take the one chance of life offered them and renounce their faith, while others who refuse are slaughtered. At one place as many as fifty-two thus died martyrs. At another fifty of them who were being led off to undergo the process of conversion rushed into the water and were drowned, the Turkish soldiers mean while firing upon them from the bank. Among those who have suffered death rather than apostatise is an Armenian, ordained a clergyman of the English Church, who was killed by slow torture, and also two Protestant preachers and two Syrian priests. "A letter from Mr. Hallward, the British Vice-Consul at Van, describes the condition of the Armenians in that city as too appallingly terrible for words. Thousands of women and girls are wandering in the snow-piled streets without shelter or food. They are barefoot, and their ravishers have stripped them of every garment but a chemise, and in many cases have left them but a mere clout to conceal their nakedness." "The situation throughout Armenia," concludes the "Daily News'" correspondent, "is appalling beyond all description." Reuter's agent states that advices received from the Asiatic provinces testify to the terrible distress and destitution prevailing everywhere as a result of the recent massacres and pillaging, which have been on a scale unparalleled in history. Thousands of fugitives have sought safety at Black Sea ports, especially at Trebizond, and they are in a deplorable condition.

Prof. Thoumaian, the Armenian refugee, has received intelligence of the massacre of his sister and her sons in Turkey, and he believes that his brothers are also amongst the slain.

RETURN OF REFUGEES TO ANATOLIA.

Negotiations have been nearly completed (says the "Daily Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent) between M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, and the Porte for the return to Anatolia of about 18,000 Armenian refugees now in Russia. These people are said to have no desire to go back to a country where they have no property or home.

THE AGITATION IN LONDON.

The Prime Minister, in reply to the Duke of Westminster, has declined "in the public interest," to receive at present a deputation on behalf of the Armenian Christians. During an address in Westminster Abbey, on Dec. 14, Canon Gore, speaking "to all who believe in a God," said that "unless we are prepared to make sacrifices incomparably greater than any we have bitherto made, the cry of massacred Armenia will do nothing less than bring down upon our country the curse of a righteous God."

Special sermons were preached or special prayers offered on behalf of the Armenians in many of the Free Churches of the Metropolis on Dec. 15.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Chauncey Depew, Mr. W. E. Gladstone has written that in his opinion—

No cause more sacred, and none more urgent, than that of the Armenians has ever been brought before the citizens of a humane and enlightened country. It is for the moment enveloped, so far as the public are concerned, in uncertainty, but yet there are indications that the handwriting on the wall which warned one ancient despot of his coming doom has been traced visibly enough to betoken some approaching crash of a system of government far more impious and iniquitous.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone hopes the influence of Mr. Depew's great, and in such a matter necessarily impartial, country will be powerfully used in the cause of right.

A meeting convened by the London Nonconformist Council to protest against the Armenian massacres was held, on Dec. 17, at the City Temple. A resolution was carried imploring the Government to take such measures as will compel the Sultan to give to Christian subjects adequate security for life, honour, and property under effective European guarantees. Dr. Parker presided, and amongst other speakers were Mr. A. Spicer, M.P., Mr. W. Hazell, M.P., Mr. Rickett, M.P., Dr. Clifford, Dr. Agar Beet, and Mr. Percey Bunting. A letter from Mr. Gladstone to Dr. Clifford was read approving the object of the meeting, and remarking that at present the six great Powers of Europe lie prostrate at the feet of the impotent Sultan of Turkey, who with their cognisance appears to prosecute massacres at his will from day to day.

LECTURING on "South Africa," at South-place Institute, on Dec. 15, Mr. F. R. Statham, editor of the Bloemfontein *Express*, said, although Mr. Rhodes had secured to himself an unprecedented position in the eyes of the world, his hold on it was in a sense insecure, and his five years of brilliant financial adventure compared very unfavourably with the solid work done by others in South Africa during many years. A very little might renew the solidarity of the Dutch race in South Africa; they were the backbone of the country, the chief power in the region as a whole. United, the Dutch could turn the channel of South African history at will, and it was only because Mr. Rhodes had divided them that he could hold his own with the support of the Imperial power. Boer intrigue, however, was not the greatest danger to Great Britain in South Africa. The chief danger came from Berlin.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE half-yearly general meeting was held, on Dec. 13, at Cannon-street Hotel. Major-Gen. J. S. Trevor (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the dividend for the half-year of £5 per cent. was 7s. 6d. per cent. higher than they had ever received before, and there was a prospective dividend of £3 2s. 6d. per cent. for the current half-year, payable next July, making £8 2s. 6d. per cent. in all, as the result of working their system in 1895 against the highest previously divided—namely, £7 12s. 6d. per cent. for 1893 and 1894. The undivided balance still held, with a little assistance from future net revenues, would probably suffice to meet their share of the very heavy charges they were being subjected to in consequence of having to renew nearly all their girders, seven miles in total length. To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for last half-year, to give Government their share (half on the company's line, but four-fifths on their own) of the surplus profits, after reimbursing interest charges, and to meet the heavy loss from the depreciation in the rupee from 22d., at which their sterling capital was sunk in India, to the 13½d. or thereabouts which they now received for their rupees, they had to earn on their own line during last half-year 7·45 per cent. on their own capital and 6·33 per cent. on the Government capital expended on the State lines which they worked. On the capital with which they dealt (about £9,100,000 on their own line and 143 millions of rupees on the State lines) these rates of profit in a half-year were remarkable, but they were certified by a Government which, whatever its sins, could never be charged with not looking very carefully into accounts. The best feature in their returns was the increase in the local trade of their districts and the attraction to their own line, by the completion of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, of the trade from the northern section of the Ajmere-Khandwa branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which formerly passed away to another railway system. The Gaekwar, who was very eager to build railways to develop his territory, had lately become rather dispirited in consequence of a difference between him and the Government of India about jurisdiction.—Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Dickens seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

IMPORTANT EVENTS AFFECTING THE COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., was held, on the 17th ultimo, at Winchester House, Mr. G. H. M. Batten (the chairman of the company) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. L. L. Hall) read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I have had the pleasure of meeting you so frequently during this year, and of explaining and discussing the important events affecting the company which have taken place, and are referred to in the report, that I cannot say more about them without repeating myself and unnecessarily taking up your time. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to the principal subject for which this meeting has been called, namely, the accounts which we are asking you to approve and pass. I venture to say that they show a satisfactory condition of the company's finances. At the close of 1894 the cash and investments amounted to £89,265, while the revenue account shows a profit balance of £72,838. You are aware that these profits have been derived almost entirely from the Singareni colliery, the progress of which is demonstrated by the steadily increasing sales of coal set out in the report. We had to commence work in an unhealthy and almost totally uninhabited jungle, with a water supply dependent upon pools which dried up in the hot season, and with no labour except such as could be brought with great difficulty from distant parts of the country. At that time there was no railway communication within a distance of 70 miles. Nevertheless, within three years from the registration of the company, the colliery was earning profits which have year by year increased, and amounted by the end of 1894 to over £96,000. Of this £13,000 has been paid to the Government of his Highness the Nizam as royalty, leaving £83,000 as the company's share. In the year 1894 the profits were £25,200, of which £3,974 went to the Government and £21,226 to the company. From the company's profits derived from the colliery, in order to arrive at the profit on the revenue account, there must be deducted the nett expenditure in England. This amounted to the end of 1894 to a little over £10,000. In the year 1894 the receipts in England from interest and profit on investments, and transfer fees, exceeded the expenditure by £11. The capital expenditure on the colliery to the end of 1894 was £112,783, of which £4,447 was expended in the year 1894. The Singareni colliery is, I venture to say, the best equipped, most prosperous, and promising colliery in India. There is not any doubt that the supply of coal from this field is practically inexhaustible, but to increase the supplies and to meet the growing demands of the market further capital expenditure is necessary, which will bear fruit in the future. Seeing that the company has earned on the revenue account profits amounting to £72,838 up to the end of 1894, and that there was £89,265 cash and realisable investments in hand, it may be asked, and, indeed, has been naturally asked by some of the shareholders, why a dividend should not be declared and distributed. This matter has been the subject of anxious consideration by the Board. Nothing would please us more than declaring a dividend, but before doing so we wish to see our way to its being followed by uninterrupted further annual dividends, for it would not be advantageous to the company to pay an isolated dividend. (Applause.) At present the only source of profit to the company is the Singareni colliery, but the Singareni colliery is only one part of the company's undertaking. Under our concession we obtained the right of prospecting throughout the dominions of his Highness the Nizam up to the end of 1892 for mineral properties and obtaining leases for such properties as we might select. In pursuance of this right, for which the company has had to pay the Government £21,337 as prospecting fees, we have expended £34,283 in general prospecting, and a further sum of £41,321 in the particular prospecting of several gold mines which were indicated by very extensive workings of the ancients. The precious stones capital account, after writing off £30,000 in pursuance of the resolution passed at our extraordinary general meeting in May last for the reduction of the capital of the company now stands at £14,270. This reduction of capital is balanced by the cancellation of £30,000 of deferred shares, and in no way diminishes the resources of the company.

THE FIRST SUBSIDIARY COMPANY.

During the current year the company has effected the sale of Wondalli Block of Gold Mines, comprising an area of 837½ acres, for £150,000 in shares of the company formed to work it, being half the entire capital of that company, the remaining half being working capital. I think that if you compare this with the proportion and amount of working capital provided in the case of the numerous gold companies recently floated, you will find that our shares in the Wondalli company are in a much safer position, and have a better chance of being made profitable. We are now carrying on prospecting operations underground in five other blocks of gold mines. In two of them the Board has determined to extend these operations into actual mining, as they contain wide lodes on which shafts have been sunk. The ore made thus available is of a promising grade, and by the use of modern appliances we believe it can be worked at a profit. It is to demonstrate this that operations are about to be commenced which will absorb further capital. We must also bear in mind that we have hitherto dealt with only a small portion of the vast auriferous area of about 1,000 square miles of which we have the lease. The remainder will have to be carefully examined and underground prospecting carried on in such places where the surface indications at the numerous old workings are of a promising character. I think I have said enough to shew you that we have a large field for the judicious expenditure of our money, and that it would be a bad policy to weaken our financial resources at the present time. If it were determined to declare a dividend less than 5 per cent., which dend, it could not well … using our available cash would require £60,000, reducing our current business at the little more than £30,000. Our trading capital of about Singareni colliery requires a … the working expenses £12,000, and we have to pay al… Thus only about In anticipation of the sale receipt… carry on our enter £18,000 would be left for capital to … prise, which I think you will a… by selling insufficient. It might be suggested t… company our Wondalli shares the funds of t… might be replenished, setting free the … profits for distribution as a dividend. … we do not think that this would be a good policy or in the best interests of the company. I am personally aware that the Wondalli company is taking very active measures to ensure that in the course of the next year all the machinery and plant shall be provided necessary for earning profits. Should it succeed the value of the shares must rise. Our best course is, therefore, to hold them and realise a profit either by premiums on sale of the shares or by dividends from that company. Seeing the great importance to us that our first subsidiary company should prove a success, it is very desirable that we should keep our interests directly identified, and in this view should retain a considerable holding in it. When we are getting profits from this source, or from our own gold workings to supplement those derived from the colliery, we shall be in a position to distribute dividends with the fair expectation that they will be continuous. On these grounds, the Board has arrived at the deliberate conclusion that the company will be prudent, in exercising a little further self-denial and resisting the temptation to weaken its financial position by a declaration of a dividend under present circumstances. (Applause.) I am happy to be able to inform you that Mr. T. H. Lowinsky, who has been the company's agent in India for more than seven years, and whose last period of employment expired last month, has consented to renew his engagement. I cannot exaggerate the value of Mr. Lowinsky's services to the company. He has shown unwearied industry and great efficiency in carrying on his very difficult duties to the satisfaction, not only of the board of directors but of his subordinates in India, but also of his Highness' Government. In a letter written to me last April by H. E. Vikar-ul-Umra, the Prime Minister, he referred in the following terms to Mr. Lowinsky:—I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Lowinsky, the company's agent in India, has carried on his duties. While watching most carefully the interests of the company, he has maintained the utmost cordiality with the officials of his Highness' Government, and I am personally obliged to him for the welcome which I received during my recent visit to the mines. I trust that it may be possible for Mr. Lowinsky to return to his duties at Secunderabad, as I understand that his departure is generally regretted. That, I think, is a very satisfactory testimonial. (Applause.) Mr. Lowinsky has been in England on leave for the last few months, recruiting his health, which had been seriously affected. While here he has given us great assistance by advising us in numerous matters connected with the details of our business in India, and in conjunction with our very able consulting engineer, Mr. William Morgans, has devised the scheme for our future operations in the goldfields, to which I have above referred. I may say that both Mr. Lowinsky and Mr. Morgans are in accord with the Board as to the desirability of the company retaining its present financial resources, and running no risk of want of funds for the further and profitable development of the company's properties. The Chairman concluded by moving "That the report and accounts of the directors to December 31, 1894, submitted to this meeting, be and are hereby received and adopted." (Applause.)

Mr. C. A. Winter seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. W. C. Watson and Lord Lawrence, were next re-elected, as were the auditors Messrs. Gerard Van de Linde and Son.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

A GREAT Conservative demonstration, in celebration of the victory in North-East Manchester at the General Election, was held, on Dec. 14, at Belle Vue-gardens. Sir James Fergusson, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Maclure, M.P., were among the speakers.

Sir James Fergusson, in replying to a vote of confidence, said that he did not come before them as a member of the present Government, but he was none the less a zealous and faithful supporter of it. In the support of a Government there must be unselfish and patriotic feeling; they must not support it only because of what they could get out of it. He believed that under the present Government there was a time of prosperity before the country. The chairman had referred to the necessity of removing or amending the Indian import duties. No one was more sensible than he was of that necessity. At the same time he, perhaps, know more than some what the difficulties were. He was quite certain, however, that there was no need for strong still less for threatening resolutions to induce the Government to use their best efforts to rectify immediately the mischief that was going on—for, mischief was going on when they found that, with trade increasing elsewhere, our imports of cotton goods to India were stationary. He was quite sure that in a short time they would have such an amendment of the excise duties that the import duties on cotton would cease to be protective. The Indian revenue must, of course, be maintained; but it must be done without injuring Lancashire and the other manufacturing districts.

The subjoined communication from Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, has just been received by the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association:—

As I have before stated, I will gladly see a deputation from Lancashire upon the cotton duties if they have any information to add to that which I have already received. The cotton duties were imposed by an Act of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and any modification or change which investigation proves to be necessary must be made by that Council. It seems to be assumed that since the adjournment of Parliament little has been done here or in India in the direction of investigating the complaints of Lancashire, or in formulating the alterations which may be necessary to ensure beyond question that the duties are not protective in their operation. Such an assumption, if it exists, is altogether erroneous. Both here and in India the question has ever been before the Government, and substantial advance has been made towards placing the duties upon a more satisfactory footing. To adjust the duties levied by the Customs externally and those obtained by Excise internally, so as to make them identical in their incidence and operation upon so vast and varying an industry as that connected with weaving and spinning cotton, is no easy task. I should only add to the inherent difficulties if I were to say prematurely anything that either in India or here would increase existing irritation or mar or postpone the settlement that should and can be arrived at. I am quite prepared to receive a deputation on these conditions, but those who come or are represented must not be surprised if in the interests of a judicial and rapid settlement of the matter, my observations are reserved.

The "Manchester Guardian" (Dec. 17) says:—

It is to the credit of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that they appear to have set before the Indian Government and the India Office in London an example of promptitude in dealing with the statement of the Lancashire Joint Committee on the subject of the cotton duties. According to the "Times" telegram, it is now proposed, in addition, that all cloths made in India from yarns over 20's as well as all yarns above that count, shall be subject to Excise. The proposed settlement if adopted will have one merit—it will leave the course clear on the one hand for those who see some remedy for the evils of the situation in a more effective control of Indian expenditure, and on the other hand for those who know that there can be no final remedy except in an equitable solution of the world-wide monetary and exchange question to press for the reforms they respectively advocate.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, speaking, on Dec. 16, at Leigh, Lancashire, said it was now asserted that if the Indian duties were found to be protective, a further change would be made; but this was no difference of position from that taken by Mr. Fowler. The first bill of the Session was to be an Education Bill, from which he doubted whether public education would greatly profit. The second was to be an Irish Land Bill, which would introduce principles which might have become law many years ago had it not been for the resistance of the House of Lords. There would be some measures of doubtful expediency, intended for, but not likely to secure, the relief of farmers from agricultural distress; and there would be legislation with regard to destitute aliens and prison-made goods, which were neither of them questions of such importance to labour as those which he had named. After discussing the local position of labour, Sir Charles Dilke went on to speak of the attempts which the present Government was making to find new fields for British trade.

He did not wish to sound any different note from the universal one with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's circular. It was undoubtedly good so far as it went and he hoped that in the Foreign Office, as well as in the Colonial Office, a policy of active push for trade would be pursued. But the recent circular had been understood by some Australian journalists as pointing to what was known as the Hofmeyer scheme; and Sir Charles Tupper, too, though he was too experienced a Colonial statesman to imagine that the circular meant the adoption of a protective system within the Empire as against the outside world possibly thought that it might be used by the Colonial protectionists, and especially in Victoria and in Canada for their protectionist ends. It must be clear, however, to all who thought out the question that as matters stood Lancashire was not going to agree to the placing of an import duty on cotton from the United States for the benefit of West Indies, that the West Riding was not to agree to import duties on South American wools for the benefit of the Australian wool trade and that the working classes in the United Kingdom were not going to agree to import duties on food stuffs from the United States and South America for the benefit of Canada. On the other hand, the Colonies were by no means, all of them, anxious to facilitate our trade with them. Australian protection had been originally set up as against us, and it was now largely retained as against another part of the empire—namely, India, Australia, and Canada were not inclined to admit at terms more favourable than those extended to other countries of dear labour, the goods made within the empire by cheap Indian labour. Complete internal Imperial freedom of trade was at present a dream, and partial reciprocity treaties, to include India, most difficult. On the other hand, Indian interests could not be pass… … both … and Imperial danger… … disruption, in short, instead of hope of union. He was quite sure that no one knew these dangers better than Mr. Chamberlain, who undoubtedly meant by his circular, not what Mr. James Lowther and also a few of the Colonists thought he meant, but exactly what he had said.

The story of the accident to the Prince of Wales while shooting at Hall Barn was exaggerated. The Prince only received a grain of unexploded powder in the corner of his eye and although it caused at the moment a little pain, the inconvenience was slight. Shooting was stopped by the rain and not by the accident. It appears that the wind … … the Prince was tak… … powder blew back into his face, a common enough occurrence.

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THE OPIUM QUESTION AGAIN.

CONFERENCE ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

A FAIRLY-attended conference on the opium question was held on Dec. 13 at St. Martin's Town Hall. Sir J. Pease, M.P., presided at the morning meeting, and in, opening the proceedings, said the anti-opium movement was not and never had been a pecuniary question; it was a great moral question. In giving an outline of the agitation, he stigmatised the speech from Mr. Gladstone, which they all regretted, as the speech of the Indian Government. He adversely criticised the conduct of the Royal Commission, and dwelt on the fact that the natives on the Commission, voted for putting down the traffic. A friend of his warned him before the war that the Chinese would go down before the Japanese, as their strength had been sapped by opium and this view was borne out by the reports of their Consuls in China. The Commission had hardly touched the fringe of the Chinese question. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., moved:—

That, inasmuch as the late Royal Commission was appointed to investigate and report upon a system of revenue derived from a drug manufactured and traded in by the Indian Government, it was specially bound to preserve an attitude of complete independence of that Government. That by assuming at the outset of their proceedings that the Government of India would "arrange the inquiry, places to be visited, and witnesses," by accepting at their first sittings in Calcutta a minatory letter from the Governor-General; by receiving the great bulk of the evidence from persons selected, and whose testimony was examined and supervised by Indian officials; by taking no steps to assure intending visitors of absolute protection either before or after one of their own colleagues had been tracked by the police, and questions had been put by the latter to natives on whom he had called; by placing the preparation of their report in the hands of subordinates of the Indian Government; by allowing the special agent of that Government attached to the Commission to add 150 pages of highly controversial matter on an aspect of the case on which the chairman had stopped one of the witnesses from giving evidence; and, finally, by the action of the chairman in peremptorily notifying that, without any regard to the matter to be discussed, the Commission must cease its labours on an early and certain day, the Commission failed to preserve that independence of the Executive, and to maintain those methods of procedure which have long been recognised in this country as essential to satisfactory investigation and an impartial verdict. This conference, therefore, is of opinion that the report of the majority of the Commission can be accepted only as the exparte statement of advocates and not in any sense as the authoritative utterance of a judicial tribunal. He said it required all Mr. Gladstones' ability and sagacity to induce the House to appoint the late Commission, and the Indian Government had been called upon to arrange places of meeting of the Commission and to select witnesses. The whole proceeding was unworthy of the Government here and in India. Evidence was, he alleged, shifted before it was laid before the Commission, and when it was found that it was in opposition to the traffic telegrams were sent saying "Your evidence is not required." Was it not significant that the "Times" received the report several days before it reached the hands of the Secretary for India and was writing leading articles on it? The report, he urged, was not deserving of respect, the Commission having violated all the principles which should have regulated such an inquiry.

The Rev. J. P. Gledstone seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. T. Evans, who had, it was stated, resided for forty years in India.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., complained that Lord Lansdowne's letter to the Commission had not up to this moment been laid before the public. The report stated the consumption of opium varied very little, but the figures showed a considerable variation. When a decrease was shown, the Indian officials put it to the credit of their professed efforts to limit consumption; but when an increase was shown the officials usually denied that it was a real increase. The majority of the Commissioners had in their report endorsed this convenient theory. They gave a table in support of this theory, from which, however, the years 1880-81 to 1891-92 inclusive were adroitly omitted. He contested the idea that opium could not be put down without an enormous sum being given as compensation.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

At the afternoon meeting, when Mr. Joshua Rowntree presided, the subjects discussed were:—(1) "Opium Smoking in India," with regard to which Mr. W. S. Caine moved a resolution condemning the habit as vicious and disreputable, and calling for its abolition; (2) "Poisons Act," Dr. Huntly, of Rajputana, moving a resolution in favour of the passing of such a measure in connection with opium; and (3) "The British Crown Colonies," a resolution being moved by Mr. J. G. Alexander and seconded by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., calling on the Government to protect the natives in the Colonies from the opium habit. All the resolutions were passed unanimously. Dr. Huntly's motion was as follows:—

That inasmuch as the introduction of measures restricting the free sale of opium, arsenic, and other poisons has for many years past been frequently recommended to the Indian Government by those of its medical officers who are most closely engaged in watching the relation between such free sale and the increase of homicide and suicide; and inasmuch as the present chemical examiners to the Government of Bengal have within the last twelve months called public attention to the fact that the existing prevalence and nature of poisoning in that province demonstrate the necessity of a Poisons Act; and inasmuch as the said officials are confident that the introduction of such an Act would be attended by a great and permanent reduction in crime, this conference calls on the Government to give effect to these recommendations, and so extend to our Indian fellow-subjects that protection against the indiscriminate sale of opium which these officials desire, and which is asked for by the two native gentlemen who were placed on the Royal Commission, on the nomination of the Government of India, specially to represent the views of their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Rowntree urged that as rulers of India they were bound to search to the end this matter of the opium traffic and ascertain beyond all doubt whether the allegations were true or false. He dwelt at length on the drugging of children, and complained that this point had been passed over by the Commission.—In moving his resolution, Mr. Caine said it was difficult to approach the subject with patience. The whole excise policy of India was designed so as to raise as much money as possible out of the vice and degradation of the people. Every fourteen years this revenue was doubled, and they would not have long to go until India was entirely demoralized. He described the Government of India, which had this trade in its hands, as the pot-boy of India. He urged the application of the law as it exists in Burma to India. Mr. Caine's resolution was as follows:—

That this conference, in view of the universal consensus of testimony before the Opium Commission in India as to the disastrous effects of opium smoking, which constrained the majority of the Commission to admit that it is regarded as a disreputable habit, and the medical member of the Commission to declare that it is generally looked down upon in India as a low and vicious habit, regrets that the report presented by the majority contains no recommendation for its suppression other than the ceasing to issue Government licences for opium smoking dens, a measure which has already proved ineffectual, whilst the unlicensed dens are left open. That this conference calls upon the Indian and Home Governments to carry out the recommendations of one of the Indian Commissioners, supported by the other Indian Commissioner and by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P., that a strict law should be made prohibiting opium smoking, and thus to give effect to the opinions expressed by almost all Indian witnesses, as well as by some of the most experienced officials, as to the urgency and practicability of suppressing this specially debasing form of the opium habit.

At the evening meeting the chair was taken by Mr. James L. Maxwell. The subject discussed was "The Opium Trade with China." A lengthy resolution was proposed, of which the following was the conclusion:—

This conference calls upon the Government to prohibit the export of opium from India to China, and so bring to an end our national connetion with a trade the one aim of which is to multiply opium smokers—that is to say, the victims of a habit which the Royal Commission acknowledges in its report to be universally condemned in India, which the Japanese will not tolerate under any pretext in their country, which has wrought untold degradation and ruin in China, and which brings our national action into direct opposition to the work of the Christian Church.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

FRENCH COLONIAL EXPANSION.

LIEUTENANT MIZON'S APPOINTMENT.

THE Paris "Figaro," states that the appointment of Lieut. Mizon as Resident at Mojanga has excited strong comment in the colonial world. The journal continues:—

Does it signify that France has renounced the rights which M. Mizon secured for her on the Niger and the Upper Benue? It was alleged yesterday that notwithstanding the … in the Chamber, the Government in order to obtain full possession of the … of the Mekong had given satisfaction to Great Britain on all the points at issue in the Niger Basin question. As the right bank of the Mekong belongs to us, we have not to make any concessions to England in order to possess it. It was hoped that M. Mizon was to be called upon to continue his patriotic work at Yola, and now he has been sent to Mojanga.

M. Rousseau, Governor-General of Indo-China, on Dec. 18, delivered a lecture before the Society of Commercial Geography in Paris. He pointed out that the loan of eighty million francs which he had just contracted was necessary for the preliminary expenses of opening up and developing the colony, and urged French merchants to seek fresh outlets for trade in Tongking and Indo-China.

The French Colonial Minister is about to apply for fresh credits, amounting altogether to 1,800,000f., for different parts of the French possessions in Africa.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN KASHMIR.

MR. G. CURZON, M.P., presided, on Dec. 13, at a well-attended meeting of the East India Association at the Westminster Town Hall, when Mr. Walter R. Lawrence, C.I.E., delivered a lecture on "Kashmir," and, in introducing the lecturer, said there was no man better fitted to read a paper upon Kashmir than his friend, Mr. Walter Lawrence. His was no fleeting, or accidental, or temporary connection with Kashmir. On the contrary, for five years he had lived in that country, had gone in and out among the people, made himself acquainted with their habits and institutions, with their needs and desires. Seventeen years ago he and Mr. Lawrence were college fellows at Balliol, and Mr. Lawrence was one of the body of students who were sent up by the revered master of the college, the late Prof. Jowett, to join what was in his judgment the noblest, most highly organised, and best equipped service in the world—namely, the Civil Service of India. From Oxford Mr. Lawrence went to India, and there, after considerable experience in the financial and agricultural departments of the Government, his services were lent for a period of five years as settlement officer to the Kashmir State. During that time he was brought, perhaps, in closer contact, not merely with the rulers, with the upper classes, but with the zemindars—in fact, with all classes of the population—than any Englishman had been for many years. He lived among them, camped in their villages, surveyed their properties, investigated their rights, heard their grievances, and the result of his work was seen in the new settlement of the valley of Kashmir. Having also been there himself, and having heard of Mr. Lawrence's work on the spot, he was able to say that those results had been threefold—in the first place, it had added largely to the area under cultivation; secondly, it had added to the State; and thirdly, and most important of all, it had increased very largely the prosperity and contentment of the people. In the valley of Kashmir the name of Mr. Lawrence was a household word, and he believed that the author of the paper which they were to have the pleasure of hearing had done more than any Englishman in recent years, not merely to benefit the people of Kashmir, but to familiarise them with the justice of British rule. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lawrence, in his paper, gave a graphic and picturesque description of the scenery of the Kashmir valley, cradled in the Himalayas at an average height of 6000ft. above the sea, and said that, unaffected by foreign influence, the people were now very much what they were in the old days of Hindu rule. Much that was to be regretted in their disposition rose from the constant fears and doubts which they entertained regarding the terrible forces of nature. The valley was full of superstitions which the religions of the country fostered and accentuated. Past admistrations had shaken all faith in the honesty and benevolence of rulers. He had been a witness of the horrors of the cholera and of the ruins of the floods in Kashmir, while of famine and earthquake there were many silent mementoes. Fires, famines, floods, and cholera could all be prevented, and the consideration that efforts devoted to the removal of these evils would eventually result in the moral amelioration of the much abused and little-pitied inhabitant of Kashmir ought to excite the State to grapple with them regardless of cost and labour. At present every man in the country suspected his neighbour as being a potential spy, and a curious result of this espionage was the absence of crime. The officials used to tell him, more in sorrow than in anger, that the cultivators of the valley of Kashmir were lazy, dishonest, and treacherous. No doubt such used to be the case, but so sweeping a charge could not be brought against them now. So far as agriculture was concerned, the Kashmiris were no longer lazy, and he thought that the rampant and wide-spread dishonesty of old was passing away, and that if the officials dealt fairly by the people, they would respond. At any rate they now paid their revenue, and felt some shame when detected in a lie. In their domestic relations the people were admirable, and one never heard of scandals. All they asked for was to be left alone in their lovely valleys, and their simple prayer was one which happily found no place in the English Litany "Hakim tah Hakim"—"From the ruler and the doctor good God deliver us." (Laughter.) Shrinagar, the City of the Sun, was to his mindin spite, of its confusion and squalor, the most beautiful and interesting place he had ever seen. The neighbourhood of the city was delightful, and there was no more beautiful spot in the world than the Dal Lake, around which clustered memories of the splendid Moghal times. Speaking of the exquisite scenery to be seen in Kashmir, Mr. Lawrence said it included snow-capped mountains, infinitely varied in form and colour, such as an artist might picture in his dreams; grand forests, through which fell mountain streams white with foam, passing in their course through pools of the purest cobalt; and below them brighter woodlands, where the banks of the streams were ablaze with clematis, honeysuckle, jasmine, and wild roses. The valley had a perfect and varied climate, where delicate English people and pale children grew strong and well, thanks to the pure, clear air and the healthy outdoor life in the boats and tents. There was, besides, excellent sport of every kind; there were mountains for the mountaineers, flowers for the botanist, a vast field for the geologist, and magnificent ruins for the archeologist, and above all the kindliest of welcomes from the ruler of the country and its officials. There was in the valley a great wealth of mulberry trees, and all that was wanted to make the production of silk a great and remunerative industry was the introduction of British capital. Wine and hops could also be produced, but the energy and supervision which private enterprise alone could give were here again needed. Confidence and capital would make Kashmir the wonder and envy of the world. With a soil and climate suited to the production of all the staples that were to be found in a temperate clime, with water power and water carriage everywhere available, and with a people cunning in agriculture and unrivalled as dexterous artisans, there was surely a great future for this delectable country. (Applause).

Dr. Leitner, Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, Professor Cull, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Dr. Ince having borne testimony to the value of the paper,

The Chairman said he had been a traveller in Kashmir only for pleasure and information, and had no such claim, therefore, as had Mr. Lawrence to speak of the country. Some people urged that Kashmir was one of those places with which England, as the ruling power in India, ought to have nothing to do. He ranked himself with those who hoped that the native rule of Kashmir might continue, but when he contrasted the country as it was now with the account of which he had read in history, he could only feel thankful that that amount of interference which the British Government had put forward had taken place in that country. We had done for Kashmir what no previous conquerer had attempted to do for it, in turning the Imperial service troops under British officers into a real fighting force which constituted an efficient safeguard both for the British Empire and for the native State. (Hear, hear).

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

THE landing of the stores taken by the Bathurst to Cape Coast Castle has been satisfactorily carried out, and the other preparations for the Ashantee Expedition are in an advanced state. The building of a bridge over the River Prah has been delayed owing to the desertion at Mansu of the carriers who had been despatched from Cape Coast Castle. It is intended to attack Coomassie from the north simultaneously with the advance of the expeditionary force from the south. With that object Inspector O'Donnell, of the Gold Coast Constabulary, with a detachment of Houssas and two Maxim guns, is proceeding to the Nkoranza country. The natives of that district are friendly to us) and are being supplied with arms.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel (hired transport No. 7), from London, with the Special Corps for Ashantee on board, including thirteen officers and 254 men, with fifteen Royal Engineers and one man of the Army Pay Corps, arrived at Sierra Leone yesterday, en route for the Gold Coast.

A correspondent, telegraphing from Mansu, on the road to Coomassie, says that there is a great difficulty in getting supplies on the way up from the coast. It is reported that King Prempeh consulted his fetish men as to whether it should be war or peace, and that the omens were found to be for war. This, it is said, gives the King no option but to fight.

A rumour was current at Cape Coast Castle, on Dec. 16, that a friendly Adansi tribe had been defeated by King Prempeh's forces at a point some distance south of Coomassie.

A telegram from Accra mentions a rumour that Samory, the Mahomedan chief, instead of cultivating friendly relations with the British Expeditionary Force to Ashantee, has thrown in his lot with King Prempeh. This rumour, however, lacks confirmation, and is to some extent discredited by the latest news. It is further stated that Samory took part in some fighting against the Barwai tribe a few days ago, and an encounter between him and some of the Gold Coast Constabulary under Captain Cramer at Alabubu is reported.

Samory is now at Bonduku, in French territory, where he will shortly be attacked by a French expedition.

The steamship Roquelle, with the Ashantee envoys on board, arrived at Cape Coast Castle on Dec. 17. They were publicly received by the Governor, and were distinctly informed that Mr. Maxwell would accept no overtures for peace from King Prempeh unless he gave proof of his sincerity by coming to Prahsu, consenting to make a treaty, and paying the expenses of the Expedition.

The Ashantee chiefs left Cape Coast Castle on their return to Coomassie yesterday (Dec. 19). They are reported to have said that resistance will not be offered to the Expedition by the Ashantees, but no reliance is placed on their assurances.

In a letter to Mr. Victor Milward, M.P., the Financial Secretary to the War Office (Mr. Powell Williams) has pointed out that the War Office has purchased, for the use of the troops in Ashantee, dried vegetables of various kinds, which can only be procured in Germany. Of course (adds Mr. Powell Williams) had it been possible to obtain them in this country we should not have gone elsewhere for them.

DR. HAFFKINE ON VACCINATION AND CHOLERA.

DR. W. M. HAFFKINE, D. Sc., who has been lately engaged in India upon his system of inoculation against cholera, lectured, on Dec. 18, in the examination-hall of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, on the results of his work.

Dr. HAFFKINE said the method worked out for vaccination against cholera consisted in finding an animal susceptible to the given virus, and discovering the conditions in which the virus could be transplanted from animal to animal without interruption, and without having recourse to artifical media. Jenners method, in its essential features, remained intact, and the proceedings in cholera vaccination corresponded exactly to the cultivation of vaccinia from calf to calf, or from vaccinated man to man. The infections substance from a subject who naturally fell ill from a disease was a virus: the eastern practice of inoculating smallpox virus against smallpox was variolisation. The method the lecturer worked out for the preparation of two cholera vaccines had been described in his lecture in that hall three years ago. It was the difference between vaccination and variolisation that distinguished the method he had applied in India from that tried in Spain by Dr. Jaime Ferran in 1885. Ferran's operations consisted in inoculating vibrios collected from cholera patients. The method employed in India consisted in inoculating a vaccine worked out by following the proceedings of Jenner and Pasteur. The difference between the two operations was such that Jenner's method had survived criticism and the test of a century's daily application, and had been vastly generalised; the other method, imitating the inoculation of smallpox virus against smallpox, had to be abandoned on every occasion where attempts to apply it were made. His actual work in India lasted twenty-nine months, between the beginning of April, 1893, and the end of July, 1895. During this period the anti-cholera vaccination had been applied to 294 British officers, 3206 British soldiers, 6629 native soldiers, 869 civil Europeans, 125 Eurasians, and 31,056 natives of India. The inoculated people belonged to ninety-eight localities in the North-West Provinces and Oude, in the Punjab, in Lower Bengal and Behar, in the Brahmaputra valley, and in Lower Assam. Only those had been vaccinated who could be induced to do so by free persuasion. In every locality efforts were made to apply the operation on parts of large bodies of people, living together, under identical conditions, in order to compare their resistance in outbreaks of cholera with not-inoculated people belonging to the same unit of population. This object had been obtained in sixty-four British and native regiments, in nine gaols, in forty-five tea estates, in the fixed agricultural population of the villages parallel to Hardwar pilgrim road, in the bustees of Calcutta, in a certain number of boarding schools were the parents agreed to the inoculation of their children, in orphanages, &c. The vast majority of inoculated people lived under direct observation of the sanitary and medical authorities of India. Cholera broke out in the inoculated localities from one to 459 days after the operation. Having given statistics regarding observations made, the lecturer said the evidence was decidedly in favour of the anti-cholera vaccination. The number of observations, however, was not yet very large. When recapitulating with Prof. Koch the data of his report to the Government of India he learned that, for Prof. Koch, the demonstration was already complete; that further perfections and simplifications might be possible, but that the main question at issue was solved. Prof. Koch gave his permission to quote those decisive conclusions, and he added that, in his conviction, the chief struggle against cholera must certainly take place on the banks of the Ganges. According to the observations made up to now, neither the anti-diphtheritic nor an anti-cholera serum could be used for protecting a population against an epidemic lasting more than a few days, not to speak of an endemic prevalence of the disease. The question stood otherwise as regarded the possibility of treatment in individuals actually affected with cholera. He intended on his return to India to give, in connection with the physicians of the country and with the help of Prof. Pfeiffer from Berlin—who most kindly put at his disposal all his experience in the matter, as well as a supply of a very active antitoxic serum—an extensive trial to the anti-toxic method. He concluded by expressing his indebtedness to his former chief, M. Pasteur, to the Government of India, the gentlemen of the Indian and Army Medical Staff in India, to Prof. Hankin in Agra, Dr. Powell, and especially to Dr. Simpson, the eminent health officer of Calcutta, without whose efficient help he would have never been able, with all his individual powers, to accomplish in India the smallest part of the work which had been done.

THE POWERS AND EASTERN ASIA.

THE "Times'" Shanghai correspondent mentions a report to the effect that the Germans and Russians are surveying Kiao-chau Bay, south of the Shantung promontory, as a possible naval station. The Russian squadron, which is now larger than the English, will probably make its winter quarters there, the Japanese having rendered Port Arthur useless at present. The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphs:—

Some time ago the Russian Press mooted the idea of the acquirement by Russia from Holland of an island in the Indian Archipelago for the purpose of establishing a coaling station there. Now the question is being resumed in connection with the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Holland and Russia. The Dutch merchants are promised all possible facilities for their shipping in Russian waters, and that Russian merchants will in future take the Colonial products which they have imported via England and Hamburg direct from the Dutch Colonies themselves. All this in return for one small island to be used as a coaling station

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent announces that the Russian Government will shortly add a military agent to the staff of the Russian Legation at Tokyo. He will have under him two assistants, one of whom will reside at Chefoo and the other in Corea. The agent and his two assistants will be chosen from among the officers of the Russian general staff.

The "East Asiatic Correspondence" hears that the probability of the Mikado making a journey to London and the other European capitals is much discussed by diplomatists. The same publication also reports that the Emperor of China has assented to the appearance of a new Chinese newspaper in Pekin, under the editorship of an Enlighman, which is to publish all current events of interest occuring throughout the Chinese Empire.

Japan will issue a special postage stamp to commemorate her victory over China in the recent war.

In the United States Senate, on Dec. 16, Mr. Stewart, speaking on the subject of a pending resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the needs of labour and agriculture, predicted an invasion of Oriental products. He said that Japanese agents were now in the United States offering bicycles, matches, doors, window sashes, cooperage, hats, gloves, and other wearing apparel at 50 per cent. below the prices of the same articles made in the United States.

Mr. Arthur Diosy, vice-chairman of the Japan Society, lecturing on Dec. 12 at the London Institution, on the results of the war between China and Japan and their probable effects on British trade, said the trouble with China about the restoration of order in Corea was the nominal cause of the war, in the sense that a difficulty about the Spanish succession was the cause of the Franco-German war. If there had been no Corea, the war between China and Japan was bound to have come. Japan was exposed to two dangers—from China on the west and Russia on the north. Owing to the plucky ride of one of her own officers from Berlin to Vladi-vostock, Japan knew that the Russian railway across Asia was being rapidly constructed. It was a railway destined principally for the conveyance of troops. Japan realised that she must diminish the danger on her west before the railway was completed. Knowing that the restoration of order in Corea was not China's real object, Japan began the war in self-defence. Japan ought to have obtained by the war a great deal more than she did, and would have obtained it but for the intervention of certain Powers; and Japan was thankful that the late British Government was not bamboozled into taking part in that intervention business. The results of the war almost exceeded description. In this country we no longer talked of "clever little Japan," and spoke with surprise of her free education and the comfort of her people shown in the absence of paupers and poor law. Japan was now standing firmly on her feet, and would begin the development of her resources. She would build more railways, double her navy, and work her mines. She would order her ships in England and purchase machinery here, unless she found she could obtain it better and more cheaply from America. But British merchants should lose no time in looking after the trade, because their competitors were hovering about like greedy vultures. It behoved British merchants and manufacturers to be on the spot when the Japanese began, with their newly-acquired wealth, to develop their own resources.

MILITIA LITERARY EXAMINATION.

THE following is a list in the order of merit, and with the total number of marks obtained, of the Militia Subalterns who have passed the Literary Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in November, 1895. Marks as appended:—

Sandilands, J W	7336	Macdermot, P J V	4942
Jameson, W K E	6222	Gruchy, F Le M	4932
Hill, E S	5771	Fletcher, A F	4905
Crofts, E A	5652	Roskell, W J	4893
Molony, W W	5526	Blois, E W	48 2
Bathe, J W R	5496	Prichard, B E A	4766
Cowie, W R	5465	Pope, F	4719
Dick Cunyngham, R H	5390	Lloyd, E C	4684
Thomson, G A L	4969		

Civil Service Commission, December 19, 1895.

WHY SIR ROBERT HARTON WENT TO ALTRURIA.

A WRITER in the "Cosmopolitan" says:—Between 1881 and 1892 I had expended my income and time in African exploration. Not being solicitous of fame for my labours, my work—of no great importance in its way—had been done without attracting the attention of the Press. I mention this since the wide comment which has been made upon nearly all African exploration would make it seemingly impossible for any African traveller to be engaged for so many years in such work without coming under public notice.

Towards the close of 1892 I visited the United States, to look after some investments which had become involved by the panic then beginning to affect seriously many enterprises. After a hard day's work, I bought a copy of the "Cosmopolitan" at the Brevoort House news stand, and, returning to my room, soon became interested in the experiences of the Altrurian Traveller, contributed to this magazine by Mr. W. D. Howells. When I had finished the instalment of the month, I found myself involuntarily thinking of the story I had heard told by an Arab chief one night in camp on the Upper Congo. The Arab who had been a small sheik in his native country, but had for many years been employed by one explorer or another, believed that on the extreme headwaters there existed a people numbering more than twenty millions of souls, the frontiers of whose nation were kept guarded night and day, permitting no one to pass in or out.

The story told by the Arab was that his brother had succeeded in crossing the guard stations in disguise, while he remained in camp on the lower waters of the mountain stream which flowed out of this mysterious country. For more than three weeks he awaited his brother's return. One day a curiously shaped bottle came floating down the stream. Swimming out and bringing it safely to shore, he found that the bottle contained a piece of white cloth upon which his brother had written, telling of capture after penetrating the country of a strange people, at once numerous and powerful. He had been arrested and condemned to life confinement. He advised the sheik not to seek to recover him, as the precautions were so complete that any attempt would certainly end in disaster, that his imprisonment, while secure, was not unpleasant, that he expected to be well treated, and that his only unhappiness was in parting for ever from brother and family. The letter then went on to give an account of his surroundings, and, amongst other things, he wrote that poverty and its attendant evils were almost unknown to this people.

The Arab had been my guide and companion during so many months that it was impossible not to place the highest confidence in his sincerity. The many talks over our camp-fires stimulated my belief in the existence of such a people, as well as my curiosity to see them for myself. But upon returning to New York, I found that, through a series of misfortunes, my income from the American properties in which I had invested had been so seriously crippled as to be no longer sufficient to meet the expenses of further expeditions. Not desiring to abandon so fascinating a field, I had been resolving in my mind various questions as to the future, when the copy of the "Cosmopolitan" came by chance into my hands.

After finishing Mr. Howells' chapter, I sat in reverie for some minutes. If half the Arab had written were true then there must be a real Altruria in existence: not a mythical land of dreams and idealisms, but a tangible, actual people with carefully studied laws and an organisation for the purposes of society perfected to the highest degree. What a thing it would be for the world at large if one could find this people and bring back their laws, customs, and the history of their evolution, so that less progressive peoples might benefit from such advanced civilisation! The "Cosmopolitan" had recently sent an expedition around the world. Why should not this magazine be glad to send me, an explorer, to the interior of Africa upon a mission of this importance?

The next morning, November 25, I called at the office of the "Cosmopolitan" and sent in my card. While stopping over in London, a friend had been kind enough to offer me a letter of introduction to the editor, and I had accepted his courtesy without any distinct expectation of making use of it, knowing the many demands made upon the time of the average editor. It served me in good stead, and I received a cordial greeting. After a few commonplaces I referred to Mr. Howells' work and told the story of the Arab. I must say that it was received by the editor with some of that incredulity which grows upon people who see many visitors, and are compelled to listen to not a few improbable stories in the course of a year. But my earnestness turned the scale now, just as the conviction of the Arab had forced belief with me. My credentials were such as to leave no doubt as to my standing, and before I took my departure I had been invited to dine by the "Cosmopolitan's" editor at his club on the following day. When I arrived at the club I found that my host was evidently in a less sceptical mood than at our first meeting, and, to make a long story short, it was arranged that I should set out for Africa early in December, fully equipped to enter upon an expedition of two or three years' duration if necessary.

KASHMIR FOR ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

AMONG the districts of the world famous for beauty of whatever type, the Valley of Kashmir holds the first place says the "Nineteenth Century." It triumphantly carries away the prize of loveliness from Switzerland, the Yellowstone Park, the Italian Lakes, Ceylon, the highlands of Scotland, and many other fair and celebrated rivals. Its supreme charm, like that of Cleopatra, is its infinite variety, a microcosm of the world itself, each part perfection; filled, like the Garden of Eden, with everything that can delight the eye. And other rarer beauties belong to Kashmir which Eden could not possess; for natural beauty is in part composed of sentiment and association, and a paradise in which is found no trace of the vigour and intellect and work of man loses much of its attraction. To pious Hindus the soil of Kashmir is still as sacred as was that of Palestine to Christians in the age of faith; the glorious goddess Parvati has sailed on its enchanted lake; the Pandavas, the semi-divine heroes of the great Indian epic, the "Mahabharata," descended from the Kashmir mountains to war and conquest in Hindustan.

There is a special and sufficient reason for calling attention to Kashmir at the present moment. Kashmir has after generations of misery, depression, and depopulation, just reached a position which promises future prosperity, and for this result the British Government, the Maharaja, and the English officers in the service of the Kashmir State are equally entitled to praise—the first for the generosity and good faith with which it has dealt with a feudatory State; the prince for the good sense with which he not only accepted inevitable reforms, but cordially and loyally carried them out; and the last for the brillant and devoted manner in which they have worked for the permanent advantage of the State. When the late Maharaja, Ranbir Singh, died in 1885, the Government of India considered that the time had come to revise their relations with Kashmir. The approach of Russia to our north-western frontier had given Kashmir a new and vital importance, and it was imperative for the Government, upon whom the danger and reponsibility in the event of invasion must fall, to take such measures as appeared suitable or necessary to guard its borders and hold the command of the northern passes through the higher Himalayan ranges into the Kashmir Valley.

. . . .

Kashmir is the land of fruits, and when once the railway is made and the vast and unrivalled market of India is opened up, the production and export of fresh and canned fruit will be enormous. Hitherto fruit has been carried across the ranges in baskets on the backs of coolies, and even under these conditions it has formed one of the most profitabale subjects of export. Mulberry, cherry, almond, peach, apricot, apple, quince, melon, grape, walnut, strawberry, pomegranate, and other fruits thrive in abundance, of special excellence. Many of the Kashmir valleys in the spring are as white as a foam-covered sea with the blossom of a thousand orchards and peach gardens. With other products which may have a prosperous future, flax, tea, cinchona, I have not space to deal, but almost all fruits and vegetables of temperate climates can be grown in Kashmir with success; and even costly experiments in the more valuable products will be amply justified. An obvious objection to the settlement of European capitalist in Kashmir may be urged in the provisions against the sale and mortgage of land. But the difficulty is rather apparent than real. With regard to sericulture, sites for silk factories and rearing-houses are ready to hand in the shape of the old buildings of the State. The Durbar has the sole property in the mulberry trees, and the basis of a lease for silk purposes would be the lease of the right to collect mulberry leaves for sericulture. As regards hops, there is ample land in the neighbourhood of the existing gardens, unburthened with occupancy rights; while for wine and fruit the State could make over its large, established vineyards and orchards. For further extension there is more than sufficient land now waste in the neighbourhood of Srinagar. The earth-hunger of the Kashmiris is for the most part satisfying itself on the low-lying, rich, alluvial soil, which yields the staple crop—rice; and there are large tracts of land unsuited for rice and with every convenience of water-carriage waiting for the European capitalist.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

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MODERN WOMAN'S STRENGTH.

WHATEVER may be thought of the pretensions to intellectual advance put forward on behalf of the modern woman says the "World," there is at least no denying her physical and muscular progress. Brought to the test of actual results, her claim to mental superiority over the woman who thought and worked and achieved in a less assertive age becomes by no means easy to establish. With all the exultant fuss about higher education and the equality of the sexes, we loook in vain to-day for worthy successors to some of those gifted and brilliant women of the past who, quietly and without the aid of advertisement, wrote their names upon the history of their time. But when it comes to a question of physical comparison, the new feminine generation has far better reason to congratulate itself and pity its grandmothers. The new era of feminine athleticism has, no doubt, its unlovely features and its possibilities of objectionable development. It must be owned, too, that experience has so far failed to prove, in the case of either the up-to-date maid or matron, that the "mens sana" is at all an assured accompaniment of that "corpus sanum" which her free indulgence in physical exercise does so much to secure. For all that, it is impossible for anyone, however doubtful of certain "new" tendencies, to advocate a return to the quite recent days when croquet was about the most violent of allowable feminine exercises, and bodily vigour was held to be as "unsexing" to a girl as hysteria or fainting-fits to her brother. The benefits of the revolution now being wrought by means of athletic training, golf, cycling, sculling, and the rest, are already so apparent that the old dogma of woman's inherent physical weakness has become utterly discredited. Nowadays, the only intelligible hostility to the new order of things is that which proceeds, not from old-fashioned prejudice, but from the excusable jealousy of the "mere male," who stands in some danger of finding his supremacy challenged by a race of stalwart and amazonian womenkind, even now rapidly approaching him in stature, strength, and powers of endurance.

Though we have freed ourselves from the superstition that womanliness is a quality depending for its existence on bodily weakness, we are not allowed to forget, on the other hand, how easily the fair devotee of athletic exercise may be tempted, in her newly cultivated enthusiasm, to o'erstep the retiring modesty of the feminine nature. It may be good in some respects for a woman to have something approaching a man's strength; but it is unpardonable on her part to use it like a man. So long as she is content to adhere to the legitimate objects of recreation and physical culture, she does not derogate one iota from the dignity either of herself or of her sex. The danger is lest she may be enticed by the spirit of emulation into athletic contests such as have, happily, been hitherto confined to male competitors. About the whole idea of such struggles between women there is something repellent to the point of degradation. . . . What too, of the "lady footballers," who have made outrageous and ridiculous objects of themselves on more than one recent occasion? In their case, at any rate, the professional element cannot surely be held adequate excuse for a display hardly less humiliating than the female prize-fights which attracted the dregs of the sporting world in an age which we prefer to consider coarser and less civilised than our own. These rampant hoydens, wrestling and struggling with each other in the masculine garb which Nature never formed them to wear, should have sufficed to give the "coup de grace" to public competitions of strength between members of what used to be called the gentler sex. There is not the least reason why a movement, excellent in itself, should be made subservient to an attempt to obliterate the dividing-line between the sexes. Let her be ever so proficient in all sports and exercises suitable to her condition, a woman is a woman "for a' that," and, as such, is debarred from entering upon indecorous public competitions of physical strength, if she would retain any claim to respect or any consideration for her womanhood. A woman who presents herself as a grotesque caricature of a man commits a sufficiently grave crime against her sex and against society. But when, into the bargain, she adds to the repulsiveness of the exhibition by taking part, "coram populo," in muscular contests with others of her kind she prejudices the good cause of the physical training of women, and deserves repression rather than the encouragement unfortunately extended, of late, to some of her order.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 13.

5th Lancers—Major F J Carandini is placed on retired pay.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut E F Annand is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Leicestershire Regt—Capt V T Bunbury is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt H F Churchill is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—The following Lieuts are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—C H B Lees and F D Davidson.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major E B Crake retires on half-pay. Capt the Hon W Coke to be Major, vice E B Crake.

Staff—Major Genl J F Maurice, C B, R A, to be a Major Genl on the Staff to command the troops in the Woolwich district, vice Major Genl G J Smart, retired; Brevet Col H W Roose, from Lieut Col half-pay Royal Artillery, to be a Col on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army, vice Major Genl J F Maurice, C B, R A.

Brevet—Lieut Col G F Guyon, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Lieut Col and Col E Wardroper, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Senior Asst Surg and Hon Surg Capt W Fearn, Indian Subordinate Medical Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Surgeon Major.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—J Phillips and R V Malden.

THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—H M Tudor, to be one of the Naval Attaches to the Maritime Courts of Europe; S H Carden, to Pembroke additional, for Theseus (Dec 18); H E P Cust, to President, additional, for twelve months' special service at Admiralty (Dec 31).

Lieutenants—W H D'Oyly, to Inflexible; W A E Critchley, to Empress of India (Dec 14); C A Christian, and P A Bateman Champain, to Pallas (Jan 1); H B Hevgate, to Vivid, additional, for Racer; L F W Sanders, to Victory, additional, for Iphigenia (Dec 18); Lord Gilford, to Osborne (Jan 1); G R Mansell, to President, additional, for compass course (Jan 15).

Sub-Lieutenants—H W Bowring, to Rattler; D A Stainforth, to Wildfire, additional, for Dragon (Jan 6).

Chief Engineers—A V Blake, to Pallas (Jan 1); W J Black, to Wildfire, additional, for Dragon (Dec 11).

Midshipman—T E Harrison, to Victor. (Dec 2).

Fleet Engineers—W H Davies, to Benbow; J E Chase, to Royal Sovereign; H J Lock, to Melampus (Dec 17).

Staff Engineer—C H Steward, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil (Dec 17).

Assistant Engineers—F L Sagar, to Pallas, and H W L Cocks, to Jason (Jan 1); E P Soper, probationary, to Pallas (Jan 1); J A Little, to Hawke (Dec 18).

Staff Surgeon—G F Wales, to Pallas (Jan 1).

Surgeon—G F Dean, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil (Jan 1)

Assistant Clerks—R R Hamer, A E Fluder, A M Wells, P Cruse, F E Adams, T B W C Fletcher, R Charles, and J T Gedge, to Victory; R R Hoare, E W S Pellowe, A E Stack, A E Aylen, and F J K Melsome, to Vivid; O Carter and R H D Hicks, to Wildfire (Jan 15).

Boatswains—G S Steel (a), to Royal Sovereign (Dec 22); J Pearce, to Impregnable, additional, for Nautilus; P M Davies (a), to Impregnable (Jan 3).

Carpenters—T Ellis, to Vivid, additional, for charge of stores and duty under Captain of Dockyard Reserve; W Metters (a), to Vivid, additional, for Conquest; F Stears, to Nile; C Dean, to Vivid.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—D J Murphy, civil practitioner, at Westray.

Admiralty, Dec 9, 1895—Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels by brevet, under the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1883:—Major W T Adair, Major E E Pyne, Major H S Thompson, Major A O de B Nepean (Dec 6).

Dec 10, 1895—Acting Chief Engr, J W Agnew has this day been confirmed in the rank of Chief Engr in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Oct 16, 1892.

Dec 11, 1895—Clerk C R Bunbury has been promoted to the rank of Assist Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Nov 22).

Dec 12, 1895—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut H D Law has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (Dec 3).

Dec 13—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Com E W Burt has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request; Acting Sub Lieut D A Stainforth has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Serg-Major W Marriott to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Brown, retired.

Dec 14—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Fleet Surgeon J W H Hawton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve—Engineer J Barbar has been promoted to the rank of Senior Engineer.

Dec 17—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt E G Hulton has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request; Staff Paymr J K Mosse has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants, viz:—E N Reed, W R Holmes, J G Grassam, and H J Brooks.

THE Queen has finally decided, says the *World*, to return to the hotel at Cimiez, as it has been arranged that the building operations in the vicinity are to be suspended during her Majesty's visit, unless they are finished before her arrival. The Queen will again have the use of the adjoining Villa Liserb (Mr. Cazalet's), and the grounds of the Chateau de Valrose are to be placed at her disposal. The Queen's tenancy of the hotel is to begin on March 2, and she will probably arrive at Cimiez about ten days afterwards. The fine views from the hotel have been considerably obstructed by the new buildings; but to take another residence for the Queen would involve great additional expense. Orders to engage the hotel were telegraphed from Windsor Castle to M. Dosse at Nice, after the Queen had received a personal report on the subject from Colonel Carington.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

30-95—Payne G and S—George Gotfried Volkart and others vs Rookhmani—Wadia and G.

468-95—Pestonji R and K—Cowasji Nowroji Poohkhanawalla vs Rustomji Dossabhoy Sethna—Edgelow and G

For Investigation of Pauperism.

57-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Atmaram Anand ram—Thakoredas D and C—Part heard.

64-95—In person—Namoobai vs Mukund Moroba and others

65-95—In person—Kumloobee vs Din Mahomed and another.

66-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Liladhar Soonderji —Bicknell M and M.

68-95—In person—Shamdas Guru Govindas vs Kansalidas Guru Govindas—Chitnis, M and M.

69-95—In person—Motibai vs Kami Fakir and another—F P Pavri.

70-95—In person—Doola Janda vs Nattoo Karim.

71-95—444-95—In person—Walbai (Deft Petr) vs Doongersey Nathu (Plaintiff Respdt).

54-95—In person—Luxmeebai vs Vithoba Raghu—In person

61-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Munjee Shankar and another

63-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Narayen Purshotam and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

312-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadan vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

386-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadan—Hiralal and M.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.

484-94—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Baboobhoy Baga—Dickshit and H.

568-94—Dickshit and H—Nassarbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.

432-94—Little and Co—Narrandas Karsandas vs Oodhowjee Visram and another—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.

108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmibai and others—Edgelow and G.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhukundas Bhagtidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

106-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

251-95—Edgelow and G—Merwanji Hormusji Dubash vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Jinwalla—Wadia and G.

433-95—Duphtarey and F—Sadashiv Annant Dalvi and others vs Mathuradas Damodhar and others.

510-95—Edgelow and G—Pheroz Cursetji Rustomji Setna vs Abdool Latiff Haji Sidick—Thakoredas D and C.

574—Bicknell M and A—Moolji Indurji vs Bai Tai and another.

591-95—Little and Co—Aspundarji Ruttonji Mithaiwalla and another vs Hormusji Merwanji Narielwalla.

Testamentary Suit.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai and others vs Tyab Haji Essa—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

326-95—Tayabji D and Co—Vullubhdas Jairam vs George Cotton and others—Nanu and H.

282-94—Brown and M—Khan Mahomed Sheriff vs Govindraw Girdharidas and another—Framji M and M.

400-91—Bhaishunker and K—Sarabhai Magunbhai and another vs The Universal Life Assurance Society—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

500-95—Khunderao and S—Goswami Shri Mahaluxmiwahuji vs Eliazer Essoobji—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dickshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L and O for 1st claimant—Dickshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants—In person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co., Ld—Mooljee and R and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Gokuldas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

518-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S.

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manfg Co. Ld, vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

395-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shamkorgar Keshorgar vs Kashigar Hiragar—Little and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Anderson, Capt Bengal, 5th I. from furlough, from England.
Kirkpatrick, Capt, 16th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Addington, Capt, Bengal R A, from leave, from England.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Quentin, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Fenwick, Major, Ms. Dorset Regt, from leave, from Port Said
Gray, Surgn-Capt, Ms. A M S, from leave, from Japan.
Chamberlain, Col, C I Horse, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Wroughton, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, from leave, to Fyzabad.
Barker, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Fyzabad.
Stewart, Lt, 10th Bo, L I, off leave, to Satara.

JANUARY 5.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Burton, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to Deolali.

JANUARY 6.

Anderson, Capt, 3rd B Infy, from leave, to Cawnpore.
Addington, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Saugor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

1. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 183, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.

2. "A" Company class firing will commence on Monday next the 13th instant and close on Wednesday the 22nd idem, any member not completing his class within the prescribed time will not be eligible for any of Major Baird's Prizes.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 8th instant at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place to-day and Thursday at Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next the 11th instant, the Corps will parade on the Oval, in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. Leave of absence for 3 months from 1st January to 1st April 1896, has been granted to Gr. W. H. Leach.

5. The Annual Class for the proficiency examination will commence at both Head-quarters this week. Further particulars will be notified hereafter. The examination will take place at the conclusion of the Camp which is expected to open on the 15th February at Mahaluxmee. Messrs. Marcks and Co. have been good enough to present a gold medal value Rs. 75 to be awarded to the candidate who at this examination obtains the highest number of marks.

6. With reference to the above order, members who are desirous of joining the proficiency class are requested to send in their names to the Fort Head-quarters as soon as possible.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—20 cases medicine, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—22 cases medicine, Kursondas Nuthoo and Co; 31 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co; 54 cases medicine, oilmenstores, &c, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 6 cases medicine, B Patwari and Co; 6 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 57 cases oilmenstores, &c, B M Panthaky; 40 cases whisky, 15 cases portwine, and 10 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 2 cases stationery, J Peterson and Co; 3 cases provision, and 8 cases ham, &c, D Dadabhoy; 20 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co

Hindustan s—10 cases confectionery, Eduljee and Brothers; 10 cases tobacco, Ruttonjee Byramjee; 89 cases chemicals, V Amidas; 52 cases oilmenstores, &c, T Akbarally; 40 cases oilmenstores, &c, A H Sidick; 118 cases oilmenstores, &c, B Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Russoo and Co
Drachenfels s—1 qr-cask brandy, R Ramchunder and Co
Benares s—18 cases soap, S Rustomjee Sookhia.
Hocheimer s—16 cases soap, H A H Esmael; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—5 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—90 cases claret, Phipson and Co
D Balduino s—290 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 155 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 75 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 29 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—4 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 55 cases wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—55 cases glassware, Cassam Amece; 10 cases playing cards, Hoosein Allana

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 cases soap, E Russooljee; 5 cases glassware E Begmahomed

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s—39 cases geneva, P C Shroff and Sons.

NOTICES.


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Beware of Imitations.
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CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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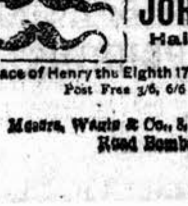
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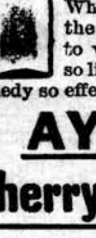
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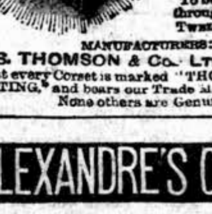
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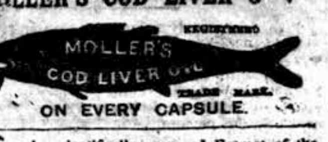
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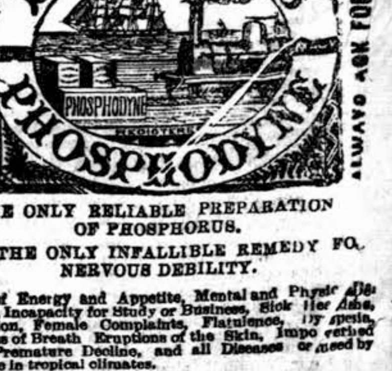
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